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Boston Holds Safety Lead For Big Cities

The World's Day
Aug. 30, 1939

Boston Is Safest

"Despite the fact so many people walk in the middle of the street," Boston held the safety record for all cities of over 500,000 population for the first seven months of 1939, according to the National Safety Council, reporting from Chicago. Milwaukee, Wis., and Pittsburgh were next.

Boston officials were elated over the record but called attention to the fact that while fatalities have declined, minor accidents have been mounting.

Dies Holds Up Report

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Dies Committee decided today to consult the State Department before publishing a report on activities of Dr. Colin Ross, agent for certain German interests.

Chairman Dies said Dr. Ross, who had registered with the State Department "under protest" as an agent of various German interests, recently left this country for Japan and is now believed to be in Germany. He ostensibly had been engaged in making a motion picture of American agriculture.

"We have evidence, however," one committeeman said, "that he was engaged in a lot of other activities. The full report of his doings reads like a novel."

Moose Ban 'Dictator'

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Loyal Order of Moose, by unanimous resolution, today struck the word "dictator" from its rituals and titles of elective officers throughout the English-speaking world. The action was recommended by Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, Director-General of the Order, in his report to the fifty-first international convention.

The word "dictator" will be replaced by "governor."

2,385 Sail on Liner

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP) The liner Queen Mary sailed today with 2,385 passengers, a record. The list included J. Pierpont Morgan, American financier.

Mr. Morgan, who had reserved a suite, kept only a bedroom for himself when he learned of the crush of passengers. He had guests sleeping in his drawing room and garden veranda.

Clipper at Auckland

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (AP)—The California Clipper landed here today, completing the first flight of fortnightly service planned from San Francisco. Capt. J. H. Tilton expressed satisfaction with bases on the aerial route. The last hop was from Noumea, New Caledonia.

Europe Marks Time

By the Associated Press

Latest developments in Europe:

LONDON—Britain is reported planning a new note to Herr Hitler. An emergency session of the British Cabinet was held.

BERLIN—Authoritative quarters said that Germany welcomes the offer of Belgian and Netherlands monarchs to mediate the German-Polish quarrel, but that demands for Danzig and the Polish Corridor are unchanged.

WARSAW—Poles take a "very serious view" of German troop concentrations in Slovakia on the southern Polish border, but have accepted the Belgian-Netherlands mediation offer.

ROME — Premier Mussolini's newspaper calls for scrapping of the Versailles Treaty remnants as a step toward banishing war fears.

PARIS—Evacuation of nearly 50,000 Paris school children is started. General von Weygand is named to head French defenses in the Mediterranean.

TOKYO—Japan is reported sending troops to Manchukuo frontier facing Soviet Siberia as a result of the German-Soviet pact's giving Russia free hand in the Far East.

Rediscovering America
By R. H. Markham
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The Japanese Illusion

Hope shattered that Germany would keep Russia busy while Tokyo built Far East hegemony—Attitude of United States and Britain helped bring Nation face to face with need for realism.

By Randall Gould

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just returned from Tokyo.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30—A great illusion has been shattered for the Japanese.

This single fact, stark and definite, emerges from developments that have culminated in a change in Japan's Cabinet.

For it was the Russo-German nonaggression treaty that overthrew the Hiranuma Cabinet. Lying in broken fragments around the feet of the resigning ministers is the notion that Germany would continue to so absorb the attention of Russia in the West that Japan would have an essentially free hand in the Far East.

The result has been a "retreat toward realism." It is a retreat which began for the Nipponese with Washington's recent denunciation of the 1911 trade treaty. It was accelerated when Britain stiffened its attitude in negotiations over Japanese investiture of the settlement of Tientsin, refusing to allow the economic issue to be injected into negotiations.

The result is that the official press—once vigorously nurturing the illusion of the Japanese-Reich-Italian anti-communism front—is now engaged in selling the Japanese public the idea of "splendid isolation."

Already there are signs of incipient retaliations for reckless haphazard injuries inflicted during the past two years by younger militarists with little realization of the effect upon the public at home.

Among misapprehensions now being corrected are these:

The belief America supported the "new order" of Japanese ideas and had no grievances.

The conviction Germany valued a united front against Bolshevism more than its China trade.

The illusion Joseph Stalin was operating Russia on the basis of a world-wide Communist revolution as Leon Trotsky might, rendering it a permanent international bogy.

The country is now collecting itself seeking the leadership of competent men to attempt to find a solution of the Chinese issue through intelligence instead of bullying and bombast. While it is naturally impossible to expect that Japan will arrive in an instant at the millennium, conciliation, previously a missing element, has belatedly entered Tokyo's view. The new Cabinet—and any Cabinet while war continues—must be dominated by the military, but cocksure youngsters have lost grip on events and older, wiser heads should have a chance in company with more liberal civilians.

Present indications include the following: The choice of a Cabinet approved, and largely constituted by, the Army and Navy, but dominated by the seasoned moderate element; continued firm restraint upon those who wished to seek revenge upon America for abrogation of the trade treaty; a less domineering, more reasonable attitude toward Britain; the possible, though improbable, realization through a study of the background of Germany's action, that exclusion of all others from trade in China has been unprofitable in the larger international sense.

Evaluation of Russia

Moreover, there is a more realistic evaluation of Russia of the present day, with a growing realization that Russia has much in common with every other dictator-governed totalitarian state, and likewise that the Comintern now is a shadow rather than a fire-breathing Red reality.

Renewed efforts may be expected to liquidate the situation in China, naturally on the best terms possible, but, again, in a more realistic manner, taking into consideration that the National Gov-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 2)

© International

Gen. Nobuyuki Abe
Has formed new Japanese Cabinet.

Japanese Troops Reported on Way To Aid Manchukuo

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (AP)—While the new Premier, Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, was announcing formation of his Cabinet yesterday, with apparently an isolationist policy in view, the Japanese Army was reported to be moving additional forces into Manchukuo through Korea and North China as a result of Russia's nonaggression pact with Germany, which has freed the hands of the Soviet Government in the Far East.

All vulnerable points along Manchukuo's frontiers with Soviet Siberia and Outer Mongolia, Soviet protectorate, are being reinforced.

Manchukuo is filled with rumors that Russia is massing armies in Siberia.

In Moscow, however, the official agency, Tass, issued a denial of reports that 200,000 to 300,000 Red Army troops had been sent to the Far East, asserting that on the contrary Russia was reinforcing western frontier garrisons.

Many Troop Trains

While traveling recently to Nomonhan, on the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolia frontier, scene of 3½ months of skirmishing between Japanese and Russian observers, this correspondent found the Manchukuo railways choked with troop and supply trains moving northward.

Manchukuo's chief cities, Mukden, Hsinking, and Harbin, were under blackout regulations as a precaution against Soviet air raids.

However, Lieut.-Gen. Rensuke Isogai, Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, Japan's army in Manchukuo, stated only last week that there was little prospect now of a large-scale war. He and other Kwantung Army officers maintained that Russia would be unable to supply a great army in the Far East, in spite of the recent double-tracking of the trans-Siberian railway.

Meanwhile the work of cabinet making here has been completed. The man who commanded Japanese forces in central China most

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Rain Drenches Drum Corps As Contest Opens

Driven from Stadium by downpour annual race for championship goes over to Boston Garden.

Rain threatened to wash out Boston's contest for the world's champion drum and bugle corps today at the Harvard Stadium. But after two drum corps were soaked in an early morning shower, the high command of the Veterans of Foreign Wars ordered a tactical retreat to Boston Garden. And the contest for the $8,000 in many cash prizes went on.

All morning and all afternoon the North Station shook with the tread of marching feet. And nightfall was not to bring an end to the rumble of drums, and the shrill of clarion trumpets and the clang of cymbals. With 81 drum and bugle corps from all parts of the United States competing for the "world" title, judges of the contest said the affair would last until well after midnight.

Most of the day was taken up by preliminary contests and the contestants marched and played to an empty gallery. There were few spectators in the 16,000 seats of the garden as drum corps after drum corps marched past the judges stand. And being empty, the bare amphitheater echoed and re-echoed the cacophony of martial airs.

Finals Tonight

The veterans, for the most part, planned to attend the finals and the "world championship" contest tonight. Toward midnight, with the championship V. F. W. band selected, will come the "world" series. For the V. F. W. winner faced a challenge by the American Legion champions, the Marlboro (Mass.) drum and bugle corps, for the "world" title.

Whether or not the Royal Oak (Mich.) drum corps could hold its national championship V. F. W. title won last year was of chief interest to the contenders in the preliminaries today. In navy blue coats trimmed with gold, white trousers with blue and gold piping, and white shakos ornamented by gold plumes, the resplendant Royal Oak Drum corps marched to defend its title.

All this, however, preceded the early morning deluge at Harvard Stadium. There, as early as 6 a. m., preparations were begun for what was to have been an outdoor spectacle. The judges stands were set up, the order of marchers arranged to the last detail. By 8 o'clock all was in readiness.

Came the Rain

Two drum corps had taken the field, from the Wayne County Post, Detroit, Mich., and from the New Bedford, Mass., Post. Almost simultaneously came the rain. But instead of breaking the ranks and running for cover, the drum corps marched and played and the judges, likewise at the mercy of

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

Mediation on Poland Gains; Berlin Hints Its Approval; Reich Army Rules Slovakia

Offers of services by Sovereigns of Belgium and the Netherlands welcomed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 30 — The fight for peace is still to continue, the British Government has decided as the result of a careful examination of Reichsführer Hitler's note which reached London late yesterday.

Informed circles, while reluctant to comment on the note's contents, feel that the situation at least has not been made worse in that no new demands have been introduced as happened during the Munich crisis last year.

But there still is no evidence in London to support Berlin reports of Herr Hitler's being ready either to negotiate directly with Poland or accept Belgium-Netherlands mediation for settlement of the Danzig issue. This, it is maintained here, is a prior condition that must be fulfilled before the British idea of a general settlement can be proceeded with.

It is understood that Britain, France, and Poland have now all accepted the Wilhelmina-Leopold mediation offer.

[The Associated Press reported that the British Government was planning a further communication to Reichsführer Hitler.

British officials maintained secrecy concerning the contents of Hitler's lengthy note, which was before the Cabinet at an hour and a half session today.

The British Government was reported in diplomatic quarters to be making inquiries in Berlin concerning what was said to have been a mention in Hitler's note of a period of time—some reports placed it at 24 hours—for the British reply.

In the conversation between Hitler and the British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, Hitler was reported here to have said this was not in the nature of an ultimatium, however.]

Concerned Over Slovakia

Meanwhile the exchange of views between London and Berlin is causing some anxiety in Polish circles, which believe Herr Hitler's motive in promoting the talks is not weakness, as it is generally though to be in London and Paris, but an attempt to split the peace front. They point to German military occupation of Slovakia as proof of their contention.

The report, however, that the Poles have denounced the German move in Slovakia as an act of aggression—which would auto-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 4)

Paderewski Praises Roosevelt's Efforts

By the Associated Press

Berne, Switz., Aug. 30

Jan Paderewski, celebrated pianist and former Polish Premier, has cabled President Roosevelt in appreciation of his efforts to keep the peace of Europe.

"Once more your noble effort to maintain the peace testifies to the high ideals which animate the great American nation," Mr. Paderewski wrote. "Your message will live in history."

A speech by Mr. Paderewski from Lucerne, Switzerland, will be broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company over station WBZ at 3:30 p. m. (D. S. T.) For other broadcasts on the crisis see page 10.

Slovakia Yields Complete Control To German Army

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Slovak Government in a decree issued by Premier Joseph Tiso today surrendered its powers to the German military, which has occupied this German protectorate on Poland's southern frontier.

More than 300,000 German troops now are in Slovakia, neutral observers estimated.

Under the decree Slovaks must provide automobiles, horses, foodstuffs, and other materials as required by the German Army, and Dr. Tiso warned that any who failed to comply "will have to answer before German military courts and be punishable under German laws."

Squadrons of German fighting planes and heavy bombers continually passed over Bratislava bound for airports nearer the Polish frontier.

Poles Protest Welcome

WARSAW, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Polish Government has officially protested to the Slovak Government against alleged appeals of Slovak authorities to the Slovak public to greet the German Army as one coming to defend Slovakia against the "Polish menace."

Meanwhile, Poland's borders were reported to be further encircled by German troops moving eastward through Slovak areas along Poland's southern frontier. Overland outlets now remaining to Poland are through the Baltic States, Soviet Russia and a narrow passageway into Rumania.

Berlin opinion shows likelihood of waiting result of talks with the British.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30 (AP)—Germany has expressed pleasure at the move of the Belgian and Netherlands Sovereigns to mediate the European crisis, it became known here today, but whether the reply was an acceptance of their good offices for a specific purpose was not known.

The German viewpoint was reported to be that the outcome of the British-German diplomatic communications probably would take precedence over any immediate mediation by the neutral sovereigns.

The Belgian press has been advised by the Government to abstain from any comment on the European crisis which might prejudice the nation's neutrality or impair the availability of Leopold III, King of the Belgians, and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands as mediators.

Favorable replies were reliably understood to have been received from Britain and France. Poland replied by requoting President Ignace Moscicki's answer to President Roosevelt on the desirability of mediation. The Polish reply remarked that previous efforts at mediation had evoked no German response.

The mediation offer also was made known to Italy.

Poland Favorable

WARSAW, Aug. 30 (AP) — Poland indicated again today its willingness to settle its dispute with Germany through mediation, but took a "very serious view" of German troop concentrations in Slovakia on its southern frontier.

Polish officials announced last night that Poland had replied favorably to the offer of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and King Leopold of the Belgians to use their good offices toward mediation of the crisis which has brought Europe dangerously close to war.

The Foreign Office did not make public the text of the reply to the two Sovereigns. But Polish officials said it pointed out the Polish Government had agreed "in principle" to mediation as a means of settling disputes between nations in President Moscicki's reply to President Roosevelt's peace appeal.

Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold were informed that the Polish Government cannot, however, enter into further discussions of details of any proposed mediation, because such proposals in the past have met with no response from Germany. Herr Hitler, Polish officials commented, had not replied to President Roosevelt's appeal.

French Back Mediation

PARIS, Aug. 30 (AP)—French officials announced yesterday that France and Britain had notified Leopold King of the Belgians that both nations were willing to accept his offer of mediation in the German-Polish crisis. King Leopold offered to mediate the European crisis jointly with Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

However, the mediation offer would need Adolf Hitler's assent, French officials said.

Comment by Berlin

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (AP)—The German Government "welcomes with extraordinary sympathy the offer of mediation by Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold," authoritative quarters said today.

The report was not confirmed in official circles. Persons who indicated the favorable attitude of Germany said the offer of mediation was not extended to the German Government but to Great Britain, France, and Poland.

Britain, in the opinion of these persons, is the only nation really in a position to press upon Poland to accept.

As evidence of Germany's willingness to have the issues with Poland negotiated, German informed quarters pointed to the discussions now going on with the British Government.

Authoritative quarters were emphatic in stating that "the efforts of the two Sovereigns for the maintenance of peace and the European consciousness of responsibility which is reflected by this offer receive general appreciative recognition."

"This exchange of thoughts proves that German efforts are proceeding in the same direction as those of the two Sovereigns," they said.

Germany's demand for the return of Danzig and the Polish Corridor, however, they declared, remained unaltered.

Stand on Social and Economic Issues Urged as Duty of Church

By John L. Blackman, Jr.

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 30—Clergymen of three denominations declared at the Institute of Human Relations today that the church as an institution should take a stand in behalf of economic and social reform.

Speakers were Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Methodist, of New York City; Dr. Robert Gorids, Rabbi of the Rockaway Park Congregation of New York; and the Rev. Edward L. Stephens, Director of the Diocesan Missionary Fathers of Richmond, Va.

Each of the clergymen asserted that the church quite properly could guide and support its members in the application of moral principles to collective as well as individual affairs without engaging in partisan political activity.

Varying Proposals

While citing varying proposals as illustrations, they stressed particularly the thesis that the church should not leave the wide field of social development solely to secular leaders. The demands for church support for progressive economic reforms followed a session last night at which speakers of Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish denominations joined in urging their churches to take similar stands in behalf of democracy and in opposition to the ideologies and methods of Naziism and Communism.

This group of speakers consisted of Dr. Frank Porter Graham, President of the University of North Carolina; George N. Shuster, Acting President of Hunter College, and Managing Editor of the Comonwealth, a Catholic magazine; and Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman, recently called from Chicago to Temple Israel in Boston.

From addresses last night and this morning, it was apparent that many church people attending the institute feel there is a great need at this hour for the churches to exercise moral and spiritual leadership in the common problems arising amidst the turmoil created by continuing domestic unemployment and international anarchy.

In Broad Spirit

As Rabbi Gorids put it this morning, "religion approaches economic reform in a spirit which is broad and all-inclusive and thus possesses the most effective antidote to the violence and hate which men are today being taught to regard as the only sure means of security."

The philosophical basis for asking the churches to take a stand in favor of economic and social reforms was described by several speakers as the "dignity and worth" of every man, "created in the image of God." Unless the social system recognizes this and contributes to the "happiness and self-fulfillment" of each individual, they said, it should be changed with the assistance of the church.

Bishop McConnell not only urged the church "to swap public opinion toward ampler economic opportunity and justice," but to set "its own economic house in order" by checking carefully the nature of its invested funds and the extent to which it tolerates labor unions among its own employees.

Labor Unions

The Rev. Mr. Stephens told the Institute that industrial workers have not only a right but a duty to join a labor union "dominated by the Christian principles of charity and justice." He assailed company unions as "not free," but refrained from comment upon unions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to which many clergymen of the Roman Catholic church have objected.

He attacked "individualism and free competition" in industry as leading to competitive wage-cut-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

New Thanksgiving Date Set By President—Nov. 21, 1940

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—President Roosevelt made a second Thanksgiving Day change today in authorizing announcement that he would set next year's holiday on the third Thursday of November instead of the traditional last Thursday of the month.

The President's decision to move the date ahead a week corresponds with his earlier proposal for the present year to switch the day from Nov. 30 to Nov. 23.

Thanksgiving Day as fixed by Presidential proclamation will come in 1940 on Nov. 21. It was said at the White House that the advance notice for 1940 was given in the interest of calendar makers, who are already hard at work preparing their 1940 calendars.

The announcement indirectly settled the question of whether Mr. Roosevelt would recede from his sudden decision to advance the traditional date of Thanksgiving from the position it has occupied since Abraham Lincoln's day. Mr. Roosevelt will stick to his decision, even though some States follow the old schedule. Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation has official force only in the Federal Territories, chief of which is the District of Columbia.

The date for the individual States is fixed by the Governors, and particularly in New England a disposition to maintain the "regular" date has been manifest, on which many of the big football games traditionally occur.

An official proclamation for 1939, setting Thanksgiving for Nov. 23, the next to the last Thursday of the month, will be issued shortly before the holiday, it was explained.

Mr. Roosevelt's unexpected announcement that he was changing the date of Thanksgiving in the interest of retail businessmen, in order to lengthen the shopping time before Christmas, was made without previous notice in the midst of his recent sea-going vacation, to the confusion of existing calendars.

The President's secretary merely explained in announcing the 1940 date that it was being done well in advance because many football coaches "claimed they had been caught out on a limb." Accordingly the President is exercising the foresight for 1940 for the step which, in 1939, he apparently took without much consultation.

This Changing World

War of Nerves—The Non-Axis Powers Stand Resolute Against War Threats And Diplomatic Bludgeoning—Winning the First Round

By H. B. Elliston

Chalk up a first victory for the non-Axis powers in the war of nerves in Europe. For it is evident that Hitler has been disappointed that the mere announcement of the Russo-German agreement did not force the capitulation of the democracies.

A lightning war had long been ruled out of calculation. If Spain was not a sufficient argument that there is no such thing as a lightning war, democratic preparedness must have provided a convincing refutation. There remained the lightning stroke of diplomacy. Certainly it was a bolt from the blue (to the metaphor belongs the color!) to see Hitler embrace Stalin. But the result has been only a pretty damp squib—in the form of a toughening of resistance among the non-Axis peoples, not to mention the pained reaction in Italy, Spain, Japan, Hungary, and Yugoslavia. The shock in Berlin comes plainly through the dispatches.

From Poland an undaunted attitude had been prognosticated. It is as plain as a pikestaff to the humblest Pole that if Hitler's demands are granted Poland as an independent country is doomed. Self-preservation dictates resistance.

What is admirable in the attitude of Poland is the self-restraint of the Polish people. The Germans have massed along the Slovakian border, ready to pounce upon the Polish industrial area; Germans already are in the customs offices of Danzig, the throat of Poland; and Polish trains have been stopped at the border of the Danzig Free City area en route to the only Polish port, Gdynia. All this news comes from experienced correspondents. Yet the same sources say the Poles have been so lacking in provocation that the Nazis have had to invent it. It is, as I say, remarkable. For what had been expected, whenever this long siege on Polish nerves had been discussed, was that the Poles in desperation would invade Germany. And then the historians would have been presented with a poser. The poor Poles, in the language of those who for years back have been attempting to define the undefinable, would have been called the aggressors. (How simpliste, by the way, seems the Kellogg Pact in retrospect!)

In France we have watched the economic revival which has been produced since Paul Reynaud wound up the Blum experiment. At the time I hazarded that Reynaud would turn out to be the outstanding democratic statesman. Clearly he has done enough already to make him outstanding. But it's the spiritual revival in France that is exciting the admiration of American newspapermen. The country about whose crises I used to be writing, it seems to me, almost every other week, appears to be going through its supreme crisis with the utmost sangfroid.

This is the French temperament all over. If the French aren't hanging on the brink of a precipice, they don't seem to be happy, at least normal. At any rate, no tourist has been to France within the last half dozen years, I warrant, when some catastrophe hasn't been raging. Not once but dozens of times they have had the crise budgetaire, the crise de trésorie, the crise monétaire, the crise bancaire, the crise économique, the crise politique, the crise de confiance, the crise morale; to mention just a few of the tribulations which of late years have been rocking France. Sometimes they are consecutive, sometimes concurrent. I won't say that by this time the French are immunized to disaster. They just play along with it to the eleventh hour, and then, suddenly, the national character develops the kind of tautness that the newspapers are reporting today. It is one of the assets of the French character, as Paul Einzig says, "to harden to strong resistance in extreme emergency."

This same writer, the English authority on finance, notes the difference between the French and the British. He says: "The French nation displays greatness in emergency because it realizes and even exaggerates the degree of the danger. The British character is at its best in emergency because it is unaware that emergency exists." He was philosophizing on the reaction to Britain's departure from the gold standard in 1931. There was the classic instance of the hotel clerk who promptly decided to stop changing money "now that those European moneys have started to bob up and down."

But Einzig would have to change his judgment in the light of present-day experiences. It is often said that Britain has never prepared for any emergency, let alone war. That it has been content to muddle through. Well, this time there's been ample warning and enough preparation, and the crisis apparently, finds Britain's nerve as unshaken as if it didn't know a crisis existed! Mr. Wells's Britling is seeing it through again.

Adolf Hitler and his seeing eyes are said to be unable to figure out his initial defeat in this war of nerves. It ought to be simple. British and French as well as Poles are responding to the instinct of self-preservation. As Shakespeare put it, they know they can pluck the flower of safety now only out of the nettle of firmness. And what is this safety? Just an all-in willingness to talk without arms over an all-in settlement in Europe.

Leading Figures in Labor War Still Jockeying for Position

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—In the constant maneuvering for position between the Congress of International Organizations and the American Federation of Labor, the former has recently gained a number of advantages.

The C. I. O. unions recently won large scale victories in National Labor Relations Board elections in the Packard and Motor Products Company, the workers in the former voting 4 to 1 to join the United Automobile Workers affiliate rather than the Homer Martin A. F. of L. union, and the workers in the Motor Products Company voting about 10 to 1 in the same direction. Elections at Chrysler and Briggs factories are expected around Labor Day, and will involve much larger numbers of workers.

In another field, the A. F. of L. Executive Council sent an ultimatum to its affiliate, the 83-year-old International Typographical Union, to pay approximately $22,000 in anti-C. I. O. "war" assessments or lose its charter. The typographers have consistently refused to make the payments, and in its convention at Fort Worth last week are said to have upheld the decision. This does not mean, however, that the Typographers, if they leave the A. F. of L. will join the C. I. O. They might assume an independent status outside either group.

Prominent in Milk War

In another field, for better or worse, the C. I. O. has recently been prominent. It threw its support to militant factions of New York milk producers, known as the Dairy Farmers Union. It has always been the dream of John L. Lewis to unite a Farmer-Labor movement. The dream still seems far away, but in the New York strike, accompanied by violence, the Farmers' Union, with the sympathy of the C. I. O., won a considerable increase in its cash milk returns, after reducing the city's milk supply at one point to 50 per cent of normal.

Quite apart from the C. I. O., the A. F. of L. has been having trouble among its theatrical unions, illustrating the difficulties that sometimes occur where workers are organized on a craft basis rather than on the industrial basis advocated by the C. I. O.

In contrast to this, many A. F. of L. unions are industrially organized, and the Federation has shown how craft jurisdictional disputes can be checked by working out an agreement in that realm in the Building Trades Industries, which it dominates. Henceforth, it has been agreed by Federation chiefs, there shall be no interruption of work in building trades for such disputes, once work has started.

New Problem for Green

It is in the building trades that Mr. Green may face further difficulty, however, when the antitrust suit of the Justice Department starts on a nation-wide basis. Thurman Arnold, head of the Antitrust Division, plans to investigate charges of "racketeering" against building labor unions, all of which are now in the Federation's fold.

The C. I. O. scored a major victory in the Appalachian soft coal fields, and effectively countered an A. F. of L. effort there to enter the industry. Dues from the United Mine Workers always have been a major sustaining revenue source for the whole C. I. O. movement.

Just at the moment the C. I. O. threatens a big strike in the meat industry, directed particularly against Armour & Company. The Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee—an affiliate of the C. I. O.—has made the charge that the packers would not negotiate with it. Negotiations, however, are now understood to be taking place, and company officials' and workers' representatives are sitting round a table discussing the workers' demands for the "union shop," and various technical matters.

An A. F. of L. Triumph

The A. F. of L. is not without its victories. Newspaper readers heard about the spectacular strike on the Green Mountain Dam, which is part of a $44,000,000 federal reclamation project in northwestern Colorado, but few heard of its upshot, following days of violence in which the militia was called out.

Now the Warner Construction Company is reported to have signed a "closed shop" contract with six A. F. of L. unions. It is stated that for one hour and 57 minutes negotiations were carried on by telephone wires between Washington and Denver, and the telephone company collected $150 from the Conciliation Bureau of the Labor Department for the service which finally brought peace.

Hours and wages were not involved, and less than 400 workers affected. The question was union recognition. The unions had picketed the dam from July 12 into August. The picket lines were ultimately broken through by armed vigilantes deputized by a local sheriff, which precipitated the calling in of the militia, after mass violence was threatened. Now peace has come so quietly that it hardly makes the headlines.

The Camera Views the European Scene

Wide World Cablephoto

Ration Cards Issued in Berlin

With clouds of possible war over their heads, the German people have been placed under the ration system for practically all necessities. This picture, sent from Berlin to London, and then cabled to New York, shows a family reading their Government ration card.

Acme

An Accompaniment of International Tension

Advice to civilian families to leave the danger zones of Europe before a possible outbreak of hostilities brings scenes like this. The picture shows milling crowds at a Parisian railway station who fled the city fearing air raids before the pact of Munich brought a surcease from the menace of war. Now with the critical situation between Poland and Germany such scenes may be repeated.

Acme

Is It Peace or War, They're Wondering

Groups in various European cities await news of current developments in the Danzig crisis, such as this group which was examining a map of Europe, showing what changes Reichsführer Hitler was demanding during the Sudeten episode last September. Scenes like this may be re-enacted soon if the current European tension continues and a new mapping of Europe has to be decided upon.

Wide World Radiophoto

Carries British Note

Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador (left) is escorted by Minister of State Otto Meissner to meet Reichsführer Hitler.

Wide World

Conversation in Paris

Sir Eric Phipps (left), the British Ambassador, and Juljusz Lukasiewicz, the Polish Ambassador at the French Capital, stop on the street to talk over the international situation concerning Herr Hitler's demands on Poland before proceeding to the French Foreign Office.

Closed Oil Wells to Resume Operations in Six States

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 30 (AP)—Production of crude oil—and its price—surged upward today as the shutdown of wells in six Midwestern States approached an end.

An unprecedented experiment, stoppage of 68 per cent of the Nation's production was ordered by Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico and Arkansas when many major purchasers of crude dropped the price an average of 20 cents a barrel.

Texas, which produces nearly 40 per cent of the Nation's oil, permitted its 88,000 wells to reopen today, two days ahead of expectation. Humble Oil and Refining Company, largest producer and purchaser in Texas, rescinded its price reductions. Most other majors which had not already taken similar action followed Humble.

Sinclair-Prairie Oil Marketing Company, which started the price slashing Aug. 10 with a 20-cent cut, let its lower postings stand.

Arkansas already was gradually lifting its shutin. Louisiana's expired last night. Oklahoma officials set 7 a. m. Friday for resumption of production.

The Kansas Corporation Commission gathered to decide when restrictions will be lifted, and indications were New Mexico will reopen Saturday.

"The general shutdown was a drastic remedy," said Ernest O. Thompson, member of the Texas Railroad Commission and Chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, "but it brought the patient through in beautiful shape."

Texas, which led in the shutdown, had planned to end it Friday, but Chairman Lon A. Smith said the Railroad Commission was besieged by requests for a return to production.

"All this clamoring for crude showed the shutdown had accomplished its purpose of making oil scarce," he added.

Crude oil stocks had shrunk sharply. Small refineries felt the pinch of low crude reserves but refining continued briskly with gasoline prices at the plants moving up rapidly. The higher gasoline prices were not generally passed on to the consumer.

Oil circles awaited possible proration revisions. Lower allowable production figures were favored by many oil men, who pointed out overproduction now might weaken the price structure again.

Oil men also sought an interpretation of an exchange of letters between President Roosevelt and Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois.

Illinois producers, unrestricted by proration, have been selling an increasing amount of oil. Contents of the letters were not disclosed.

Shuttle Plane for Hawaii?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Establishment of a "shuttle" service between Hawaii and the Pacific Coast is anticipated by observers in touch with developments in trans-Pacific aviation.

Hawaiian business firms and Governmental agencies, particularly those which have regular correspondence with the mainland United States, are advocating establishment of an exclusive air service for traffic between the Islands and the coast.

Pan American Airways officials have said they are considering such a service, but have not yet made formal application to the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Postal authorities have indicated they would be in favor of such a route.

During recent months, since troubled affairs in the Orient have resulted in an appreciable curtailment of business in China, the contract space for 800 pounds of mail, which P. A. A. has agreed to transport from San Francisco to Hong Kong and return, at a rate of $2 a mile, has rarely been filled. Average shipment of trans-Pacific mail per plane during recent months has been about 500 pounds.

The route from Honolulu to San Francisco has, however, been sufficiently patronized to pay its way. Since the new Boeings were put into service there has been an average of one plane a week arriving at Honolulu from the Orient en route to the coast, and one plane a week from the coast, to the Orient. As the service has become more dependable and the planes have adhered more closely to regular schedules, the eastbound patronage from Honolulu in both mail and passengers has increased appreciably.

It is the consensus of business men in Hawaii that P. A. A. could load two clippers a week with mail, express, and passengers from Honolulu to the coast.

Addition of the New Zealand route may give Hawaii the equivalent of semiweekly service, or, more probably, about six planes a month. Such extended routes, however, make the dependability of the service between Honolulu and the coast contingent upon maintenance of schedules between the various trans-Pacific bases. Traffic records since inauguration of the P. A. A. Pacific route show that weather conditions at Guam, for example, are seldom dependable and that numerous delays have consequently occurred at that base; delays which, when the planes are eastbound, are relayed along the route from hop to hop including Honolulu to San Francisco.

Union of Actors Decides to Split With Stagehands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 — The Associated Actors and Artistes of America, the so-called "4 A's," and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, Stagehands' Union, have come to the parting of the ways, a statement issued by the former here today, indicated. The "4 A's" charge that the Stagehands' Union aims to "reduce the actors to a vassal state," the announcement declares, adding that "to this the actors will never submit."

The fight grows out of the revocation by the "4 A's" of the charter of the American Federation of Actors, headed by Miss Sophie Tucker as President and Ralph Whitehead as Executive Secretary, and the adoption of Miss Tucker's group by the Stagehands' Union, which had granted it a new charter. Both unions are affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, to whose Executive Council the case was referred as a jurisdictional dispute. Proposals for a settlement by the Executive Council were rejected by the "4 A's" a fortnight ago, whereupon conferences between the rival groups followed with a view to a settlement out of labor's high court.

These parleys ended abruptly late yesterday when the "4 A's" rejected the demands of the Stagehands' Union that the reinstatement of Mr. Whitehead was a primary condition of peace.

The view in theatrical circles here today was that open union hostilities in which the theatrical, motion pictures and radio unions would be involved might be expected next week, when a play called "Leave It to Me!" in which Miss Tucker is a principal, is scheduled to open on Monday night. Miss Tucker, it will be recalled, has been suspended by Actors Equity for accepting the Stagehands' charter for her organization, and the Stagehands have given notice that they will not work if Miss Tucker does not. Unless peace is had before the reopening of "Leave It to Me!" the consensus was that the fight would immediately extend to Hollywood.

Ralph Morgan, President of the Screen Actors' Guild, voiced the consensus today when he declared:

"We are in for a fight."

The dispute affects about 90,000 persons directly connected with theatrical, motion pictures, and radio professions. It had its inception about two years ago when it was first indicated that the Stagehands' Union would invade the jurisdiction of the "4 A's."

N. Y. Fair Seeks Balanced Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—World's Fair officials are arranging to put their new economy finance plan into operation immediately, it was announced here today following a report from Bayard F. Pope, Secretary of the Fair Corporation, that more than 54 per cent of the bondholders had agreed to it as necessary if the fair is to be operated within its revenue.

The plan, as announced on Aug. 15, asked Fair bondholders to waive their claim to the 40 per cent of future receipts which were to be set aside from past receipts. At the same time, the Fair reported it was seeking a $750,000 loan from New York banks as part of its plan to meet outstanding obligations of $5,819,024.

While the Fair management has been successful in obtaining the bank loan and in receiving permission to use bondholders' future receipts, a simple majority vote being necessary in the latter case, the question of utilizing the receipts already set aside still remains, permission from each individual bondholder being necessary to take his share, it was announced.

The success of the plan so far, coupled with the steady rise in attendance during the last few weeks, has encouraged Fair officials to predict that the worst is behind and that the next two months will find the Fair with a balanced budget.

5,000 Canadian Miners Out

GLACE BAY, N. S. (CP) — A strike that threatened to become general throughout southern Cape Breton's bituminous coal belt paralyzed the industrial districts Aug. 25. More than 5,000 miners walked out backing up grievances of fellow miners in two points which have been tied up for more than a week.

Milk Commissioner Quits in Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Penna. (AP)—Criticizing the milk control policy of the State Administration, Howard G. Eisaman makes public a letter to Gov. Arthur H. James, resigning as chairman of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission.

Mr. Eisaman disagreed with the Governor and other Commissioners over terms of a recent order fixing the price of milk to producers in the Harrisburg marketing area at $2.50 a hundredweight.

Firemen in Tow

BELDEN, Neb. (AP)—The Belden fire truck was zipping along, answering a rural alarm, when its engine sputtered, coughed, and stopped. It was out of gas.

The firemen shouted and waved until a passing car halted and towed the fire truck to the fire.

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Steward Links Bridges to Reds

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—John A. Kesslar, steward at Alcatraz Federal Prison, testified Aug. 29 he had seen Harry Bridges four times at Pierre's Chauteau here, previously described in testimony as a Communist gathering place during the 1934 strike.

Mr. Bridges, Congress of Industrial Organizations maritime labor leader, whom the Government is seeking to deport to Australia on the ground he is a Communist, had denied ever having been at the Chateau.

Harry Sweeney, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor Shingle Weavers Union at Raymond, Wash., testified about a remark allegedly made by Gordon Castor, shingle weaver. "'If I do (testify against Mr. Bridges) I won't ever have to work in a shingle mill again,'" Mr. Sweeney quoted Mr. Castor.

Mr. Sweeney said Mr. Castor told him he had been approached twice by immigration officers, who wanted him "to testify against Harry Bridges."

Mr. Bridges' attorneys have sought to show there was a "conspiracy" among various persons to deport the labor leader by offering "improper inducements" for testimony against him.

Dolls Halt Air Liner

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Two dolls held up an airliner here recently.

The big ship was starting to take off when attendants discovered little Muriel Donahue of Minneapolis, Minn., en route alone to Sacramento, Calif., had forgotten the dolls in her excitement to be first aboard. A radio order halted the ship while Muriel got her traveling companions.

Many Cities Seek Aero Laboratory

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Competition among American communities for selection as the site for a new $10,000,000 aeronautical research laboratory became increasingly intense today with disclosure by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics that more than 25 cities already have offered sites.

Officials said applications had been received by communities ranging all the way from New England to California, but declined to make the list public out of deference to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, publicity-shy chairman of a committee which will make the final selection. Colonel Lindbergh's group will meet soon after Sept. 9, last day on which prospective sites may be called to the committee's attention.

The new laboratory was authorized by the recent session of Congress as a ecessary step if this country is to regain world leadership from Germany in the field of aircraft development.

It will be operated by the committee to both supplement and augment research studies now under way at the government laboratory at Langley Field, Va. Congress appropriated $1,890,980, to get the new project started; authorized the committee to enter into contracts up to the full $10,000,000 cost.

"Inasmuch as Congress decided that the question of location should be reopened, it is the intention of Colonel Lindbergh's committee," a spokesman said, "to study every suggested site impartially.

"All we are asking are these things: the site must be on an airport. Adequate power—50,000 kilovolt amperes—must be available. The site must be in close proximity to an industrial center affording a market for skilled craftsmen and technical supplies. There must be adequate water available and the site must be near a railroad. Weather will have to be suitable for year-around flight research. And, finally, the site must be accessible to aircraft manufacturers."

Assembly Costs $350,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Legislative appropriations have disclosed that approximately $350,000 was the price the State paid for its 1939 General Assembly session—the longest on record.

Of All Things!

Taking It Seriously

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP)—When an Apache Indian becomes a movie actor, he believes in living up to that exalted position.

C. B. Jamison, a studio technical director, reported that when he drew up a contract with 100 Apaches who will stage a battle scene, the tribesmen demanded:

Milk, fresh vegetables and fruit, as well as meat; shelters to protect their bare skins from the sun; mattresses and bed springs; fat horses for bareback riding.

Strike Bunting

VERACRUZ, Mexico (AP)—Doors of the municipal and other courts were draped with red and black flags—symbols of strikes in progress.

A court employees' union went on strike because a judge fired two clerks. The courts suspended operations.

Milk Beat à la Crow

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Joe the crow is a milk moocher.

Joe, pet of Billy Benns, developed the habit of pecking the stopper off the milk bottle and drinking the cream, so Mr. Benns instructed the milk man to leave the bottle under a can.

Now O. S. Kratzer, two blocks down the street, complains Joe has transferred his operations there.

Too Close a Shave

OMAHA, Neb.—A free haircut started Omaha police on a hunt for a public enemy. "The law" said it was this way:

An enthusiastic but unskilled barber college student sheared most of the hair off the head of an unemployed patron. A passer-by saw the "convict" haircut, thought it was Irving Chapman, Public Enemy No. 1, and called police.

They arrested the shorn one, kept him overnight, then apologized for detaining him.

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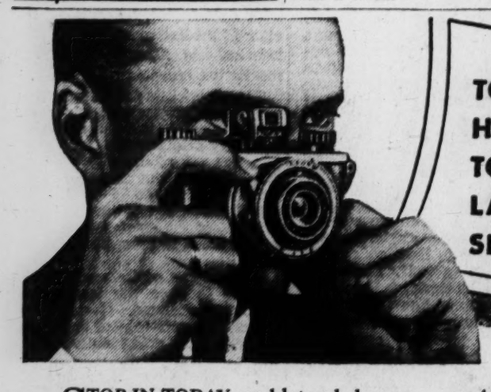

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Behind the Headlines

Little men become big if rulers go too far and too fast for their simple reasoning.

Galloway

One of the Strong Little Men

Who is the most powerful man in the world today? Is it Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, the Emperor of Japan, Chamberlain, Daladier? It is none of these. It is—don't laugh—the little man! Yes, our friend and neighbor, the little man, who sometimes feels completely helpless as he views a world that seems increasingly turbulent.

He doesn't know what to think about it all. He doesn't know whether his Government or the newspapers are telling him the truth about what is going on. Yet he does what the Government tells him to, because there doesn't seem to be anything else to do.

The Government in many cases tells him what he can buy and at what prices, what he can eat and what he cannot eat. What he can wear and what he can't wear. It may tell him at any moment to kiss his family good-by, shut up his shop, get into his uniform, get his gun, and report to a specified station for military service. What kind of service, and where; he won't know until he gets there, and maybe not then. After all, he's only the little man, and who cares about him?

Lives Simply

Our friend, the little man, has an amazing capacity to absorb punishment. He isn't very clever, and the people who are can run rings around him. He seems to spend most of his time doing things that other people demand of him. Or things that circumstances force him to do.

Consequently, the little man is humble. He doesn't have any illusions about his own personal power. He is simple, because he has to live simply.

He is kind to his family and friends, because he loves them. He makes a lot of concessions to authority because he is convinced that he can thus best serve his fellows. He'll carry a gun because he has been told that if he doesn't somebody will shoot his loved ones. He even gets enthusiastic about carrying a gun and marching in parades, because he really loves his country.

Obeys for Time

That's our friend, the little man. A harmless individual, certainly. He'll do what you tell him to do as a rule, and if he won't you can make him do it, one way or another.

If you're a governor, or a president, or a king, or a prime minister, or a dictator, you can make the little man hop about quite smartly. You can even make him like it—for a while.

He'll go hungry if necessary. He'll live for months at a time in seas of frozen mud. He'll leave his family at home, to be bombed at. He'll give up his small savings, abandon his job, and work 24 hours a day for a wage of a few cents. Believe it or not, he'll shoot to kill men he never even saw or heard of before, against whom he has not a thing in the world. He'll do all this—for a while.

He's Humble Now

But how long will he do it? Is there not a limit of human endurance which the little man will some time reach? He's humble now, but what if he should get it into his head that he is being humbugged? What if he should decide the game wasn't worth the candle? If his humility gave place to righteous indignation, what mightn't he do to his governors?

He's subservient to authority now, but what if he begins to doubt the wisdom and justice of that authority? What if he should wake up some morning and think to himself, "I'm wasting my life to no good purpose and getting nowhere. I'm fed up. I'm going to change all this!" Of course, he wouldn't say it. He wouldn't dare, at first. But he might keep on thinking it, and some day he would act.

He's kind now, but would he be kind then? Wouldn't he be pretty sore? Wouldn't he take it out on the Government? And wouldn't the pent-up wrath of long continued injustice flame out in revolution?

A Vital Fact

That's what more than one dictator, more than one head of a Government, is thinking today. They can't help but think about it. It's the one big fact in the situation, however important other fleeting aspects may appear. That's why war hasn't broken out long before this. That's why the little man is the most powerful man in the world.

Rex Miller

New York: Polyglot, Splendid

Crossroads of epochs, built by people of many lands seeking liberty, and finding it.

Rediscovering America
Twenty-sixth of 27 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Here I am again in a timeless city of timeless man; in a metropolis of all the generations, and races, and hopes. I stand at the crossroads of epochs where Babylon and Athens, Rome and Jerusalem, traders and artisans, meet; where age-old passions clash; where dark greed swirls as a torrent and bright visions mount as a dawn.

It is one of the greatest cities of the centuries, yet made by little men, obscure, undistinguished, unknown even to one another. It is a democratic city, motley city, mongrel city; a dozen Babylons crowded into one. As its magnificent buildings leap into the sky they show what unnamed men can do.

No emperor founded this city; no prince designed it; no prophet planned it; no professor dreamed it in a moment of inspiration. The land it is on was purchased for a handful of baubles. Still it is one of the most marvelous cities of all that man has made.

New York—a pile of loose, unattached units from all the earth that by their own force have integrated into a master city.

There are 7,500,000 people in this place. They maintain the chief manufacturing center of a continent, though not much more than a third are ever engaged in industry. They handle a fourth of all America's foreign trade. The land they own is said to be worth more than all of America west of the Kansas-Dakota line. Their water system alone costs as much as half a dozen Boulder Dams. They spend on the conduct of their common affairs more than Italy on its whole state.

They Build Well

The buildings they raise over their streets out-top all others. The tubes, tunnels, aqueducts, pipes, cables, caverns, and railway lines they place beneath their streets is a network of power, transport, and cleanliness that all the magicians of all the emperors never matched. They publish most of the country's books, maintain its principal theaters, serve as the mentor of its music, provide the principal channel of expression for the wit, melody, drama, and color of history's most dynamic nation.

That's what these seven million little men are doing for America. Many of them are immigrants or children of immigrants. Most of the immigrants came as steerage. Some were lured by American contractors, who defied law and brought them in as smuggled merchandise. Most came here as to a Promised Land. Thirty-eight million people have been poured into this port—almost as many as all the people in France. A sixth remained to build this city.

More than 2,000,000 of them are Jews, speaking a dozen languages. Many of them had been excluded from politics, pillaged by states, exploited by governments.

No more promising were the million Italians who gathered here. Many could write no language. They didn't understand one another's dialects. They were bootblacks and ditch-diggers. Could such derelicts build a master city!

And here are almost 1,000,000 Russians, fugitives from a land of vast disorder and boundless absolutism. Purple Czars and scarlet Czars, with sceptors and with sickles, had ruled over them, but always as dictators. Could they build a city for democrats!

A Polyglot City

Here are two-thirds of a million Irishmen. Here are almost as many Germans, who had run away from princes and barons, from kings and emperors, from captains and colonels. Besides them are half a million Poles and 100,000 Hungarians who had thrown off the yokes of feudal lords.

Those ditch-diggers, tailors, butchers, pepper growers were to build an ideal city, were to establish order, were to make beauty and govern themselves. They didn't even have a common language. They possessed no tradition. They were not a master race, no race at all, just mongrels. Surely all the dictators of all climes and ages laughed at that attempt.

But they laughed in vain!

New York is here, gorgeous, dynamic, trumphant, and free. It has astounding order and some magnificent co-ordination. For the children of illiterate imigrants it provides a school system that is unsurpassed. Every person here has free access to almost any book written in any language in any nation. In few other places have more parks been provided. In all this congestion its sanitation is among the best. It cares for its destitute.

Crime Less Than Average

Its crime rate is below the average. Its government at present serves as a model for other cities. Perhaps nowhere is intellectual striving so keen; rarely has the lure for establishing a good society been so strong as here.

In New York, machines flow in torrents. Wheels whir as a dynamo. Banking power is a colossus. Industry is as a monster. Nowhere is the concentration of gigantic wealth in a few hands more striking than in this city. Yet, man, the mass man, the mixed and motley man of Coney Island and Madison Square Garden is not submerged. He chooses his mayor and he feels free. Black, white, Latin and Teuton, Asiatic and Slav have found emancipation and power.

New York is a vindication of faith in people. It is not very good. In places it is coarse, corrupt, and sordid. Twelve per cent of its families receive more than $25,000 a year, two-thirds of the families get less than $2,000. There are 1,200,000 people on relief. Another 260,000 families receive under $1,000 a year. It is overcrowded. But these 7,500,000 are better off than before they made New York. They are better off than their fathers were. Every single group here is slowly rising. They have performed a miracle of co-ordination. With all humility, New York can declare that the Statue of Liberty has a right to stand here and to hold up her torch until it is seen by all mankind.

Gateway to Liberty

By a Staff Photographer

New York—Built by the Oppressed

Growth of Milk Marketing Control Has Been Gradual

Editor's note: The recent milk strike in New York and congressional demands for Government action against large milk distributing companies have focused public attention on the American dairyman. Some of his problems are discussed in three articles, the second of which follows.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The lush postwar years of corporate activity—some folks refer to them as the "golden era"—saw the growth of large distributing corporations and producer co-operatives accelerated in the dairy industry.

The lucrative task of serving millions in the cities with fresh milk, cream and manufactured dairy products passed more and more into the hands of big companies.

This trend in turn, said Government experts, stimulated the organization of co-operatives by milk producers to protect their interests as against those of the distributors.

With the decline of consumer purchasing power after 1929 the dairymen found their co-operative organizations unable to cope with conditions and turned first to their state governments and then to the National Government for help.

New York was among the first states to adopt a milk control law, the Legislature acting after a bitter milk strike by upstate producers. A milk control board was set up to fix minimum prices and bring some semblance of stability to the State's largest agricultural industry.

Similar action by other States followed as one after another legislature declared the dairy industry to be affected with a public interest. Now about half the States have milk control laws.

Price Fixing Fails

Many of the first states to adopt milk control legislation provided for fixing not only prices paid to producers but also prices paid by consumers. This led to complaints that retail price fixing meant excessive profits for some distributors while for others less efficient it meant a guarantee to stay in business. It has since been generally abandoned in favor of a fixed price to the producer only.

For a while state control of dairying worked, but in markets like New York which were served by dairymen in several States, the system was handicapped by inability to control the movement into the market of milk from without the State. The aid of the Federal Government was sought to overcome this handicap and the Federal-State marketing program was developed.

This provided for joint co-operation between the Federal Government and the various States in milk marketing areas to regulate the marketing of milk, assuring producers of minimum prices but attempting no control over retail prices.

Federal marketing programs are now in effect in more than a score of marketing areas. Bulwarked by a recent Supreme Court decision upholding the constitutionality of the program in New York and Boston, this marketing system is counted on by Agriculture Department officials to bring price stability and a measure of prosperity to the Nation's dairymen.

May Extend to Chicago

Steps have already been taken to extend it to the richest market in the Midwest—Chicago—and amendments to perfect its operation in New York also are contemplated.

Meanwhile, demands for more vigorous action to aid the Nation's dairymen have been made. In the closing days of the last Congressional session a group of dairy-state Congress members called on the Justice Department to institute anti-trust proceedings against two of the leading distributing firms which they asserted exercised monopoly in the dairy field.

They contended that prior to the rise of these dominant distributing firms the Nation's dairymen enjoyed a higher return. They pointed to a Federal Trade Commission investigation of milk distributing companies which they said showed the concerns made high profits even during the depression years, when returns to the milk farmer were at their lowest point.

The department already has taken court action against a group of Chicago distributors and is planning a Supreme Court appeal from an adverse lower court decision in this case.

U. S. Libraries Declared Inadequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Although the city library in the United States is acclaimed in glowing terms as the "crowning glory of American librarianship" by W. Munthe, of Oslo, Norway, this European librarian finds outside the American cities amazing stretches of populated areas with no library service at all.

In a survey of American library policies and practices made at the invitation of the Carnegie Corporation, Mr. Munthe urges that new methods are needed if libraries are to be extended geographically and if books are to be placed freely in the hands of all. There is much to indicate that a standstill has been reached, he said, in this process of extension. His report is just published by the American Library Association and called "American Librarianship from a European Angle."

Libraries Everywhere

In comparing this situation with that in Scandinavian countries, he points out that practically all the rural communities in these countries have their own libraries even "if tiny and their services not much to boast about." These same countries, he said, have been very much affected by the American library movement to the extent that they actually point to their American renaissance. Yet in the spreading of library service to rural people he finds the United States behind.

"The total area in the United States which does not have libraries is larger than that which has," declares Mr. Munthe, "and two-fifths of the population live in it. And this library desert is not—as many are prone to think—restricted to the Southern or the Mountain States.

"Even in New York State, exclusive of New York City, 28 per cent of the population have no access to libraries. And in Pennsylvania—outside of Philadelphia, which cradled the public library, and Pittsburgh, where Carnegie founded his first large library—62 per cent of the area is unserved. And outside of Chicago, 46 per cent of the poplation in Illinois is without direct library service."

Taking the State of Missouri, which he says is slightly below the average in equipment, he finds that out of 115 counties 68 are without one single tax-supported library, and that 76 local libraries have no tax support but must rely on incomes from other sources. Only one library in the State, he declares, reaches the standard of expenditure of $1 per capita.

State Control Needed

The uneven development of library service in the United States, Mr. Munthe attributes to the fact that it is left to local initiative, and he wonders if Americans may not sooner or later follow the European system of "state control and aid in national library organization."

Another observation offered by Mr. Munthe in his survey of American libraries is that "American homes seem far poorer in books than corresponding European homes, and that the content of the domestic book shelf is also inferior." He goes on to say that "to compensate for this there are magazines all the way from digests to short story and picture magazines with new ones coming out every week to clutter up the American drawing room."

The unique and rapid growth of American libraries, Mr. Munthe attributes partly to what he calls a lack of bookstores of the European type where very complete lines of books are on sale. He points to the contrast in this respect between European and American systems. In European towns there may be several first class book stores but no library, while in America he finds towns with model libraries but no book stores.

Eden Finds Russian Accord Serious Lapse for Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Nazi Germany "has at last "extravagantly miscalculated" the effect of its diplomacy on the western powers, in the opinion of Anthony Eden, whose services as British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs terminated when he opposed Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's appeasement policy in continental relations in the months which led to the Munich settlement last year.

In a trans-Atlantic radiocast for the National Broadcasting System last night, Mr. Eden emphatically supported the Prime Minister's present determination to stop the succession of crises which the Wilhelmstrasse's "war of nerves" has been foisting on the world for more than a year.

Bracketing the Nazi-Soviet pact negotiated between Berlin and Moscow last week in the mistakes by the Hitler Chancellery, as "an extraordinary psychological error," Mr. Eden declared that the shift this marked in international policy could "not affect the main issue so far as the commitments of Great Britain toward Poland are concerned."

"It is now clear," he continued, "that the German Government thought at the conclusion of this agreement it would create such dismay in the hearts of the nations composing the peace front that their whole attitude to the German demands upon Poland would be radically modified. The western powers, it was considered, would be so thunderstruck, they would at once go back on their pledge to Poland.

Anti-Red Front Broken

"It is true that the western powers were taken completely by surprise, but those who have been thunderstruck have not been the powers of the peace front who had given their pledge to Poland, but the friends and political allies of the Nazi Government, whose whole political philosophy has thus been thrown into confusion.

"It is impossible for even the most gullible any longer to pretend that the present regime in Germany is a bulwark against Communism, when the German Foreign Secretary in the last few days has himself been warmly clasping the hand of the chief protagonist of this alleged menace."

It was now universally understood, Mr. Eden held, that more than the determination of one frontier, or even the freedom of one people, however, brave, was at stake today. The world had to choose "between order and anarchy," he declared.

"We cannot live forever at the pistol point," he continued. "The love of the British people for peace is as great as ever, but they are no less determined that this time peace should be based on the denial of force and a respect for the pledged word.

Respect for Pledges

"Whether Europe is to be ruled by the threat of force, whether free people are to be called upon, one by one, to stand and deliver, or whether aggression is at length to be checked and respect for international engagements restored—that is the true issue, of which the threat to Poland is only the immediate expression."

None could doubt, Mr. Eden declared, that all outstanding questions would become possible to solve if the doctrine of force now in conflict with standards of international conduct were once abandoned and the world free from its "daily fear of war."

"Only when good faith between governments has thus been restored can the nations again enjoy security; only then can mankind look forward with confidence to a future of happiness and hope," he stressed.

Pact Defended by Browder

Meanwhile, over a New York network, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, defended the Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact as obtaining a guaranty from Reichsführer Hitler that was a world peace victory.

"The pact smashed the Fascist axis—the combination of powers whose joint action has upset the equilibrium of the whole world," Mr. Browder declared. "It smashed the whole Fascist ideology and released the German people from its hynosis. It broke the deadlock in which the world had been drifting into war without any serious initiative being taken to stop it. And it built a great barrier against a repetition of the shameful Munich agreement a year ago which destroyed Czechoslovakia without a blow being struck in her behalf."

'Town Crier' Comes Back to New Jersey

FREEHOLD, N. J. (AP)—Townspeople of this Monmouth County seat were called to a meeting Aug. 28 by a town crier dressed in silver buckled shoes, satin breeches and a three-cornered hat.

It was the first time since late in the 17th century that a town crier summoned people in Monmouth. In 1689 the Middletown Township counsel hired a crier for 20s. a year.

George Hayward received up-to-date American dollars for strolling through Freehold streets last night calling "town meeting tonight. All citizens and taxpayers are invited to attend."

The meeting was sponsored by the Non-Partisan League "to keep politics out of borough government."

Senator George Urges Leveling Off of Budget

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Walter F. George (D), Georgia, a member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Taxation, believes that efforts to increase the Federal Government's income from taxes must be preceded by a "leveling off" of the budget. An agreement on an expenditure limitation "undoubtedly" would be encouraging to business, said Senator George, who has opposed many New Deal spending proposals.

Genoa Exodus Arranged

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Joseph R. Sheehan, President of the American President Ship Line, said Aug. 29 he had issued orders to outfit the freighter President Monroe as a passenger craft for evacuation of 200 Americans from Genoa, Italy, Aug. 30 or 31. The President Monroe now is in the Mediterranean. It will sail for New York.

German Vessel Vanishes After Mysterious Mission

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30 (AP)—A situation with many elements of an international spy mystery—including shadowy figures boarding a vessel in the dim light before dawn—confronted Philadelphia Customs officials today.

The mystery centered around the North German Lloyd freighter Wiegand. Customs officials said they had asked the Coast Guard to search for her.

The 5,869-ton vessel left Philadelphia at noon Saturday, with Norfolk, Va., as her next port of call. Nearing Delaware breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware River, the freighter abruptly turned around and steamed back up the river.

Two Go Aboard

Off Marcus Hook, Pa.—18 miles below Philadelphia—the Wiegand dropped anchor. There two mysterious passengers came aboard. When dawn came, the freighter was steaming toward sea again. Pilot William E. Egan left the freighter at the breakwater. She has not been sighted since, although due at Norfolk yesterday.

"It seems apparent there was something illegal about it," said one customs official. "We feel the mysterious passengers were fleeing this country."

Mr. Egan said the vessel's captain received a message by short-wave radio shortly before turning back up the river.

Order From Home?

A short time after the freighter left Philadelphia, the German Government ordered all German vessels in foreign ports to return home at once.

Customs officials expressed the belief the Wiegand may have heeded that call—although maritime laws required that she go to Norfolk without stopping.

A. Raymond Raff, Collector of the Port, summoned an unofficial board of inquiry for today and disclosed simultaneously that another German ship due here was "missing." The Aachen, scheduled to reach Delaware breakwater Sunday on a trip from Progreso, Mexico, did not show up, Mr. Raff reported.

Local agents for the North German Lloyd said they "wished we knew" what became of the vessels.

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France Takes Over Railways As Part of Defense Plan

PARIS, Aug. 30 (AP)—Premier Daladier's office announced tonight that effective immediately the entire French railway system, with all its supplies, employees and rolling stock, was requisitioned for military use.

The order means that henceforth commercial traffic may be suspended in whole or part if the military authorities consider it necessary.

[Since Jan. 1, 1938, the French railways have been operated as one nationalized system by a company in which the Government owns 51 per cent of the stock. The prospective order means placing them under the War Ministry.]

World's Greatest Armament

By the Associated Press

Europe is supporting the greatest armament the world has ever known. The world for more than a year has been building arms at the rate of a billion dollars a month, and most of this has been spent by European nations.

Following are the best available estimates on the army, navy and air strengthens of the leading European powers:

Country	Men Under Arms	Naval Tonnage
Britain	600,000 to 700,000	2,079,863
France	3,000,000	815,531
Poland	1,000,000	16,500
Germany	2,000,000 to 2,500,000	541,023
Italy	1,300,000	717,920
Russia	2,000,000	290,589

Country	Air Strength First Line Planes	Production Rate*
Britain	3,000 to 4,000	2,000
France	3,000	1,000
Poland	1,000	No Estim.
Germany	5,000 to 8,000	2,000
Italy	5,000	1,000
Russia	8,000	1,000

*Number of planes per month. Production rate is considered highly important in air strength because of huge losses during conflict.

Soviet Garrisons Raised

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (AP)—Tass, official Soviet news agency, yesterday announced the Soviet high command had decided to strengthen the garrisons on the Soviet Union's western frontier.

Tension in Eastern Europe was given as the reason for the military decision.

The announcement was made in denying what the agency said were foreign reports that 200,000 or 300,000 Soviet troops had been withdrawn from the western borders and moved eastward to reinforce Soviet frontiers.

King Visits Ministries

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP)—King George, Commander-in-Chief of all Britain's armed forces, called at the War Office this afternoon, apparently to inspect details of the Nation's preparedness for war. The visit was officially described as "private and informal."

Later the King, accompanied by his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, visited the Air Ministry.

The King received Prime Minister Chamberlain at Buckingham Palace at 5:30 p. m.

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, who called at the British Foreign Office earlier in the day, visited Prime Minister Chamberlain tonight, shortly after Mr. Chamberlain returned from an audience with King George.

The French Ambassador, Charles Corbin also called at the Prime Minister's residence while Mr. Kennedy was there.

Swiss Measures Planned

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Swiss Federal Council asked Parliament today for special powers to meet any emergency arising from the European crisis.

"We must reckon with the danger of war" said the Council's message to the Federal Assembly.

"We ask authorization to inform foreign powers that the Swiss Confederation is determined to maintain absolute neutrality in case of conflict."

The message recalled that frontier troops had been mobilized, but said further mobilization and economic measures might be required.

The Swiss Army yesterday took over control of all railroad, telephone, and telegraph service as Switzerland decreed "a state of alert."

The Army also took over administration of hospitals.

Action by Palestine

JERUSALEM, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Palestine Government today assumed control of a large number of products throughout the country, including petroleum, coal, wood, wheat, flour, fresh meat, and butter, as a precautionary measure because of the tense international situation.

Hoarding and profiteering were declared punishable offenses.

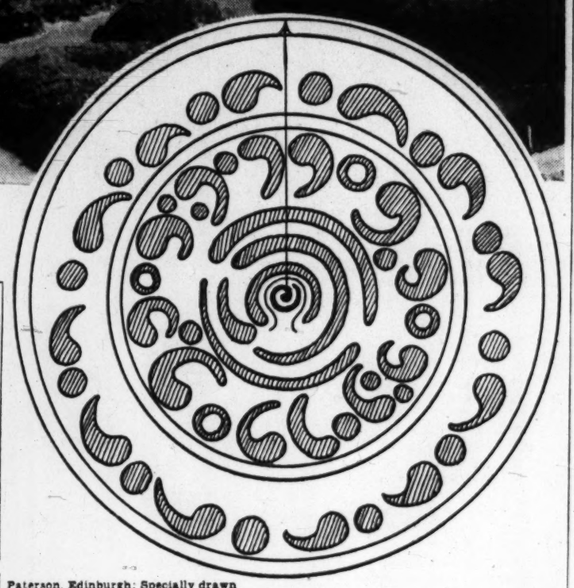
Following heavy withdrawals of deposits at the end of a three-day bank holiday, local banks today limited to 15 per cent of total deposits the amount any depositor may withdraw during the next two weeks.

Short Term Advised

MANILA (AP)—The National Assembly Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments has recommended that the Commonwealth Presidential term be reduced from six to four years, and no limit placed on the number of terms. The amendment would be made effective in 1941, when President Quezon's term expires.

Antiquity Takes Another Push Back

Temple of 'Druids'
Site marked by posts, and surrounding mounds outlined by stakes.



Paterson, Edinburgh; Specially drawn

Plan of Restoration
Maze of traceries enclosing shrine has been reconstructed with new earth

Chancellery Staff In Berlin Placed On Skimpy Menu

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, in keeping wtih his Government's emergency measures, has put himself and the staff of his Wilhelmstrasse Chancellery on a strict one-course meal basis.

Men in close contact with the Chancellery said the Führer instructed his cook to strike soup and dessert from the bill of fare for the time being.

The Chancellery staff—office workers, secretaries, typists, members of the SS bodyguard and chauffeurs of adjutants—regularly eat their mid-day meal at the Casino of the Chancellery.

Henceforth, everyone having meals at the Casino must present his food ticket to the kitchen attendants for them to clip off the coupons for such things as milk, meat, fats, and coffee.

Soviet Withdraws Anti-Nazi Movie

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 30

The anti-Nazi movie, "Professor Mamlock," shown continuously in the Soviet pavilion at the New York World's Fair since early this month, has been withdrawn, and "Lenin in 1917" has been substituted.

Produced in Russia and first shown in a New York theater last November, "Professor Mamlock" was described by critics at that time as "a screen indictment of Hitler's regime."

At the pavilion, attaches said the film had been withdrawn in accord with a policy of periodic changes, and that its removal shortly after announcement of the Nazi-Soviet nonaggression treaty was merely a coincidence.

Architecture of Remote Age Revealed in Scottish Ruins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW — Proof of an unexpectedly high level of Stone Age culture has come to light through the finds of archaeologists working near here. Within a 20 minute motor drive from Glasgow, and overlooking the Clyde shipyard, is a Stone Age sanctuary, popularly called the "Druid Temple."

Excavations, which began about two years ago, have been directed by Mr. Ludovic McL. Mann, President of the Glasgow Archaeological Society. Mr. Mann declared that the latest digging is throwing light on the ancient religion and culture of the Stone Age and the succeeding Bronze Age. The site chosen by those Stone Age architects was first carefully leveled and the features of their buildings have, he says, astonished experts who have expressed their appreciation of their mathematical, astronomical, geometrical, and artistic attainments. Tools have come to light belonging to the Older Stone Age and antedating the Druid Temple by many thousands of years, showing human occupation in far-off days.

Work on the site in 1937 disclosed many burial pits, stone-lined and with stone implements, pottery, and ornaments dating back some 5,000 years. These were found to be under the flooring of a large Stone Age sanctuary, which was laid out on a plan of circular and serpentine figures. These have been reconstructed with new earth and timber. Late in 1938, a group of serpentine and circular effigies was found at another place, of which the lay-out was identical. This would seem to confirm the correctness of the reconstruction of the Druid Temple.

In the center of the circular area, which has a diameter of 129 feet, marked by timber structures, there is a stone building which conceals a small rectangular chamber. This was apparently an altar and is closely encompassed by a setting of socket holes outlining a coiled serpent. The large head of the reptile enveloped the altar. There are five large serpent figures round about the sanctuary, and others beyond them. Timber post-holes were much in evidence, and archaeologists who have been working there estimate that at least 3,300 pieces of dressed timber must have been used.

In the present season's digging, a series of stone-paved, ringed circles have been found. These have a maximum diameter of 43 feet, and overlap like links in a chain.

During the summer solstitial week, observations of the directions of the rows of timber and stone pillars which radiate from the centers of the rings were found to mark the lines of mid-summer sunset and sunrise. There was observed, however, to be in each case a slight, but constant, difference between the ancient and present day "precessional" alignments. (This is the slow shifting of the equinoctial points from west to east.) The shift or offset amounts to 10¾ inches at a radius of 50 feet from the observer's station; this confirms the Neolithic origin already determined by the presence of round-based clay pots found in the earlier tombs beneath the floor of the Temple.

Other stations in the sun's yearly journey are also marked out by architectural features on the large clock face.

Fair Asked to Guard Art

NEW YORK (AP)—War in Europe might embarrass the masterpieces of art exhibit at the New York World's Fair. Perry T. Rathbone, Director of the $30,000,000 show, said he had received messages from the Louvre in Paris, the National Gallery of London, and the Rijksmuseum of Amsterdam, requesting that he retain their loan exhibits until further notice. Mr. Rathbone said he would be glad to, but that insurance rates after the fair closes might become a problem.

Weygand Chosen, Reports Say, To Command in East

PARIS, Aug. 30 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand, former chief of the French Army, who has flown dramatically to the Near East, was reported in military quarters today to have been chosen as commander of the allied forces in the Eastern Mediterranean in case of war.

General Weygand landed today in Beirut Syria, by plane from Paris, where he had held a series of conferences with military and civil leaders. He retired as chief of the Army General Staff in 1935 and was succeeded by Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, now slated to be Commander-in-Chief of French, British and allied armies in the event of war.

General Weygand was called back from retirement to go to Ankara last April for negotiation of the French-Turkish Assistance Pact.

The new mission, which took him in haste to Beirut, was at first cloaked in official secrecy. Military sources said, however, he had been designated to lead the allied forces in that area in case of necessity, and was already laying the groundwork.

A similar report circulated in high diplomatic quarters.

BEIRUT, Aug. 30 (AP) — Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander-in-Chief of the French armies, arrived here today by plane. The nature of his mission was not disclosed.

He was received by military and civil authorities of Syria, which is governed by France under a League-of-Nations mandate.

(The mandated territory has been swept by recurrent nationalistic troubles, particularly since France ceded Turkey the Republic of Hatay, a section of the Mandate bordering Turkey.)

Daladier Sees Showdown

PARIS, Aug. 30 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier said early today, "We will know today where we stand."

The Premier referred to Adolf Hitler's note dispatched to London last night in reply to the British communication setting forth British-French determination to stand by Poland in its dispute with Germany.

The Premier had an earlier conference with Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of all French armed forces. He also was closeted with Socialist Leon Blum, former Premier, and other political leaders. As a result, the Senate Army, Air and Finance Committees were called to meet Wednesday. A meeting of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee was set for Friday.

The French Ambassador to Moscow, Emile Naggiar, arrived in Paris, where he was summoned "on leave" after conclusion of the Soviet-German nonaggression pact. He is to confer with M. Bonnet.

Poland Mobilizes More Men

WARSAW, Aug. 30 (AP)—Poland issued orders today calling an undisclosed number of new reservists to the colors.

The first mobilization posters appeared with the heading, "The President has ordered general mobilization," but it was authoritatively emphasized that the order, calling up about 500,000 men, was not actually general mobilization, since a large number of exceptions were understood to have been made. It is estimated that Poland could put 4,000,000 men into the field under general mobilization.

The increase in the number of men under arms was ordered as Government officials took an increasingly serious view of the general European situation and especially of the concentration of German troops in Slovakia on Poland's southern border.

Number Called

Well-informed circles said the number of new men called would be "smaller than the total already mobilized." No official figures of men now under arms have been issued, but the total is estimated at between 1,300,000 and 1,500,000.

A communiqué explaining the necessity for the mobilization of additional men was issued through the Polish Telegraphic Agency. It said: "The Reich has started an aggressive policy toward the Polish Republic. This is manifested in the German press campaign, in the statements of the leaders of the German State which contain threats, in systematic border incidents and finally in the concentration of German mobilized forces all along Poland's frontier.

"The recent German action on the territory of Danzig, unquestionably directed against Polish rights and interests, and the open and continuous claims of Germany on territory belonging to the Polish Republic leave no doubt that Poland is in danger.

Peace Moves Approved

"All the efforts for conciliatory action made either by high personalities for the sake of peace, or by governments friendly to Poland and inspired by the same spirit as Poland, have all been accepted by the Polish Government with full approval.

"They have not caused any response on the part of the Government of the Reich.

"Facing this situation, especially after the occupation of Slovakia by Germany, the Polish Government has decided to complete the State's preparedness by enacting additional military measures.

"The policy of the Polish Government, which has not been and is not now inspired by aggressive intentions toward anything, has not changed.

"The sincere wish of loyal cooperation with all States, which has been expressed in the answer of President Moscicki to President Roosevelt, characterized the best policy."

Low Costs Start Boom in Building At Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Lowered costs, as compared with last year, or with 1929, have stimulated construction in this area. The Federal Home Loan Bank Review reports that a six-room house, for example, which cost in the early summer of last year $5,723, can be built now for $5,285—a 7½ per cent drop in a year. While there is no indication that further declines will be great, the report contrasts the trend here with that in other territory, where a six room house costs considerably more.

Houses are being completed in this area at the rate of 1,200 monthly, with costs of the average residence running about $1,000 less than each dwelling 10 years ago, according to Cedric Roberts, President of the Building Contractors' Association of California.

This activity is recorded in the Municipal Building Department as representing 14,414 single-family permits valued at $51,671,094, for 1938 and the first seven months of this year. The lowered costs, and the resultant increase in building, are credited to efficiencies of volume production and development of cheaper but durable materials, and also to lower interest rates and financing charges, under the Federal Housing Authority.

The average wage in California's building industry remains close to the average of a decade ago, it is said. A federal survey indicates that the building worker receives more commodities for his wage here than does a worker in any other metropolitan area in the nation, Mr. Roberts notes; and he adds that the "healthy building program in southern California will continue for at least another two years."

Seaway Offices Moved

WASHINGTON (AP)—Convinced that negotiation of a new St. Lawrence seaway treaty faced long delay, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association has announced it is removing its executive offices to Luverne, Minn., "until such time as it appears possible to secure united action by the Governments of the United States and Canada."

European Moves Patterned On Mediterranean Strategy

By a Naval Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Practically every diplomatic move in the complicated maze of European politics, is taken with some consideration of the naval strategy in the Mediterranean Sea.

Nearly every country in Europe has a front or back door, opening onto either this physically beautiful body of water, or its tributary seas, and is economically or strategically interested in a free and unobstructed flow of traffic to and from its ports.

In the Mediterranean, Great Britain has its so-called life line, the short route to its immense possessions in the Far East; France has its essential lines of communication with its vast colonial empire in Africa; Italy is concerned with its means of intercourse with the world, and in particular with its possessions in Africa; Middle Europe and the countries bordering on the Black Sea, are largely dependent on water communication as an outlet for their products. And, except for local traffic, commerce originating in the valleys of the Danube and its tributaries, and in the Black Sea, must pass into the Mediterranean.

Attention was centered on the naval situation in the Mediterranean at the time of the Ethiopian crisis several years ago, and since then the uncertain political conditions in Europe have served to intensify the interest of the several countries most vitally concerned about the matter.

Easy Communication Vital

Naval strategy in any zone of action must be predicated on available strength in ships, adequate naval bases, and satisfactory lines of communication.

A naval base, to be of real military value, must provide shelter from the sea, facilities for repairs, supplies of stores, fuel and ammunition, and military protection of such nature that the crews of ships at the base will be released from the physical strain to which they are subjected when at sea.

No line of communication can be considered satisfactory if it cannot serve its purpose without requiring an excessive expenditure of military strength for guarding it.

In so far as naval strength in the Mediterranean is concerned, Great Britain and France hold the whip-hand. Such naval strength as Italy possesses, lies in a number of very fast cruisers and torpedo craft, and in submarines; its battleships are insufficient in number to risk a fleet action. However, it has a large and well-trained air force, which must be reckoned with.

Naval Bases Compared

Turning to naval bases, we find Great Britain holding both ends of the Mediterranean, with a first-class base at Gibraltar in the western end, and no base of importance at the eastern end. Malta has lost its usefulness, for the time being, due to its exposure to attacks by air from nearby Italian bases. However, such facilities as are available in Alexandria, and all the other resources of Egypt, are at Britain's disposal.

France has first-class bases in home waters at Toulon and Marseille, and at Algiers and Bizerta on the African coast.

Italy has several first-class bases in home waters and an advanced base in the Dodecanese Islands in the Aegean Sea.

All of these bases, except those on the French and Italian mainland, are dependent on lines of communications over sea lanes, which will require protection of convoys against submarine and air attack, and raids by fast surface craft.

Now, toward what end is naval strategy directed in the Mediterranean? Briefly, it may be summed up as keeping one's own lines of communication open, and disrupting those of the enemy.

Great Britain and France have made successful diplomatic efforts to strengthen the means of accomplishing their objectives in the Mediterranean. Agreements with Greece and Turkey have opened the ports of these countries, and access to the Black Sea, to the allied fleet in time of war. This successful maneuver threatens the usefulness of Italy's Adriatic and Dodecanese bases, and, as far as the navel strategy in the Mediterranean is concerned, largely nullifies any importance being attached to Russia's recent pact with Germany.

Spanish Policy Undecided

What course Spain will follow is not clear. Doubtless the aid that Germany and Italy afforded General Franco involved certain promises from him, and Spain is credited with being desirous of terminating Great Britain's 235-year occupancy of "the Rock." Should Spain prove hostile to Great Britain, Gibraltar's value as a base will vanish until such time as all Spanish territory within gun range is occupied by the British, and even then there will be grave danger of damage being done by air raids.

Doubtless Great Britain has diplomatically represented to Spain that in the event of overt acts on its part, Spanish Morocco will be quickly overrun, and Spain will be completely isolated by a land and sea blockade.

Coming now to Italy. This country is reputed to be securely allied to Germany by treaty, although there seems some question concerning Signor Mussolini's complete sympathy with all of Germany's ambitions, especially the matter of an outlet to the Mediterranean. It may turn out that there is a hidden escape clause available to Italy.

Not very long ago, Italian propaganda concerned itself with a demand for colonial concessions from France. This may have been a red herring for home consumption. At any rate, it brought no results from France. Perhaps the Allies considered Italy already amply provided with territory that they can hold for good behavior.

Italy in Difficult Position

The world held up its hands in horror when Britain made a pretext of going to the support of Ethiopia and then remained idle while Italy annexed that country. Britain now enjoys the result of this apparently cynical diplomatic move. Italian Ethiopia is a hostage to the Allies. Its communications with Italy pass through the Suez Canal and can be severed whenever Britain so desires. Libya is another Italian hostage in the Allies' keeping. Furthermore, Italy is dependent on its sea-borne trade, and has an exceedingly long and exposed coast line.

Italy undoubtedly will pause and carefully weigh the relative advantages attending its act, before becoming inextricably involved in the consequences of carrying out its rapprochement with Germany.

Perhaps German qualms on the subject of Spanish and Italian adherence to its cause account for the continued presence in the Mediterranean of its fleet which put forth from German waters several months ago for the ostensible purpose of maneuvers. By now, this fleet has probably been augmented by many submarines. In 1914, the presence of two German men-of-war in the Mediterranean helped to swing Turkey into line with Germany, and there may be a hope on Germany's part that this history will repeat itself, in so far as Italy and Spain are concerned.

In the unfortunate event that war again involves Europe in a welter of disaster, the three imponderables in the naval strategy in the Mediterranean will stand revealed. We shall know what effect Allied diplomacy and pressure of sea power had upon the ultimate decisions of Spain and Italy, and whether or not the airplane is an effective means of offense against adequately armed ships and naval bases.

'Neatest Dairy Farm' Is Found in Indiana

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The sixth annual Neatest Dairy Farm Contest sponsored by the Pure Milk Association of Chicago was won by the Gudemans who have a 400 acre farm near Francesville, Ind.

Every nook and cranny of their milkhouse the judges found immaculate. The Gudemans were pronounced Grand Champion winners, and soon two of the family will be on their way to the New York World's Fair, all expenses paid.

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Calm Marks French Attitude in Crisis

A group of stories, reflecting the atmosphere in major European capitals was published in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. In a further dispatch today, The Monitor's Paris correspondent elaborates the feeling in the French capital.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 30—One's first impression of the French people on the eve of a supreme decision between war and peace, which apparently cannot be delayed more than a few days and may come even sooner, is calm—what the French call sang-froid.

Despite such symptoms as the dimming of lights during the evening, control of telegrams and suspension of international telephone messages, distribution of gas masks among the people and announcement of signals which will indicate the beginning and end of air raids and the use of gas, Paris life continues remarkably little changed. Operas, theaters, moving picture performances continue with dimmed lights and one still sees crowds of customers, including many women, sipping cool beverages on warm, sultry afternoons in many of the famous open-air cafes of the City. Beginning Aug. 29, however, cafes in the suburbs were required to close at 11 p. m.

There has been general praise for the speed and smoothness with which extensive mobilization measures already adopted have been carried out. The greatest difficulty of French authorities has been to persuade women and children to leave Paris while transportation facilities still are available. Despite repeated warning in this connection, one sees many children in the Tuileries Gardens and other public parks. Women seem even more numerous than men on the streets, doubtless because mobilization has depleted the city's male population considerably.

One newspaper even complains that more persons are returning to Paris than are leaving. This causes some belief there may be a great crush for evacuation if the situation turns decisively for the worse. According to the best available information, same tendency to hope for the best while preparing for the worst prevails all over France.

A country girl who recently returned from her home village said that what mostly concerns peasants is the inability to reap harvests fully because so many men have been summoned to the colors. One respect in which the French situation presents a favorable contrast to that in Germany is in the matter of food and manufactured goods of which there is no sign of shortage. Some prices have risen, but the Government issued an appeal against this tendency which is considered as being unjustified by any actual shortage.

There are few French families now which do not have some member, sometimes more than one, summoned for service. There is a notable absence of fanfare and bravado. Even within a limited circle of French acquaintances one encounters moving cases—notably that of a woman who lost her husband and one son in the last war and whose second son has just been called. But the general mood is one of resolution which is strengthened by the earnest hope for peace which is finding expression in the public statements of Premier Edouard Daladier and other national leaders. The Frenchman in the street feels that what he lived through during the past year, beginning with Czech crisis, is not real peace and that if all efforts to reach a reasonable settlement fail nothing remains except to bend all energies toward winning the war.

There is a general belief that the decision as to peace or war rests with Reichsführer Hitler, and that his last communication to the British Government may be extremely important, although its length and the relatively mild tone of the German press indicate this phase of diplomatic discussion is not over.

As former Premier Leon Blum writes: "Another day of waiting. They are long and difficult to sustain. However, one trembles that they may cease."

Some questions which many educated Frenchmen are asking were summarized today by Henri de Kerillis: "Is Hitler sufficiently master of his people and himself to step back? Can he still choose? Can he pass from a virtual state of war to a state of real definite peace?

Citizens Warned to Go

PARIS, Aug. 30 (AP)—For the fourth time the French Government today called on the civilian population of Paris to quit the capital.

"The Ministry of Public Works reiterates the advice given to the civilian population, which does not yet seem to understand the necessity of making plans for departure conform to the possibility of restriction of traffic," said a communiqué.

Less than a third of the City's population of 3,000,000 has departed, semi-official informants said.

Washington Feels Sure War Would Lift Arms Embargo

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Belief has increased here that if war is declared and a special session summoned, Congress will repeal the arms embargo provision of the Neutrality Act which it refused to repeal when President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull asked it at the last session.

So strong is the belief, that in all informal discussions of the war crisis by New Dealers or opponents alike, the fact is taken for granted. In addition, positive word has come from a number of Senators who previously voted isolationist that they would vote for modification or repeal if war actually broke out.

Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt continued his steps of war preparation today, including his first conference with the newly constituted War Resources Board under the chairmanship of Edward R. Stettinius, head of the United States Steel Corporation. Members of the Board, representing some of the most important figures in American industry, met at the White House at 12:15, introduced by Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, and Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The Board was established to succeed the old War Industries Board, and to plan the task of American mobilization of resources in case of war. Members included Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Walter S. Gifford, head of American Telephone and Telegraph; Harold G. Moulton, of Brookings Institution; John Lee Pratt, representing General Motors; Col. H. K. Rutherford of the Army and Navy Munitions Board. Gen. Robert E. Wood, of Sears Roebuck & Co., another member, was absent today.

Does Much Telephoning

Incidentally, the White House partially confirmed reports that Mr. Roosevelt is consulting with Ambassadors abroad by trans-Atlantic telephone. Without giving direct reply to this rumor, Mr. Roosevelt authorized William D. Hassett, Acting Press Officer at the White House, to say that he was using the telephone extensively every evening. He said that from 8:30 to midnight every night he put in a telephone call at the rate of one every 15 minutes. He did not say that these were trans-Atlantic calls but it is assumed that some of them are. This is the most specific information yet to come of the minute-by-minute attention given by the Chief Executive to details of the crisis, used in timing his own peace efforts.

Meanwhile Washington discussed the prospect of a quick repeal of the arms embargo ban if a special session is called.

A private poll of the 22 Senators who voted 12 to 10 against bringing up the Neutrality Act for revision last session shows that a majority would approve revision in case of war. Always depending on the outbreak of hostilities, the isolationist bloc which previously stood ready to defeat the Roosevelt-Hull proposal would now make wide modifications, or repeal it altogether. It was to this bloc that Vice-President Garner referred at the famous meeting with the President and heads of Senate parties at the White House, when he pointed out that the Administration "didn't have the votes." And at the same conference Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho said his sources of European information were as good as those of the State Department, and minimized the prospect of a crisis.

Attitude Is Calm

Until yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt made no reference whatever to the war crisis in connection with the Neutrality Act, and studiously refrained from the expression of an "I-told-you-so" attitude which many expected him to take. It is assumed that in the present crisis, the President does not wish to stir up party animosities.

Furthermore, even though a changed sentiment in Congress may put through Neutrality Act provisions or repeal, there is certain to be opposition by many isolationists which might result in a prolonged filibuster.

'Pack Up Your Troubles—'

"Yes, you can play in the garden, but be careful not to damage the bombproof shelter!"

This cartoon was published in Punch without any caption, leaving it to the knowledge of the reader that the initials A. R. P. mean Air Raid Precautions—the Government department that distributes air raid shelters to be set up in back yards for protection of civilians.

Top and Bottom—The Humorist, London; Center, Reprinted by Special Arrangement With Punch.

"His missus sent for him and he asked me to take over till he got back."

Britain Remembers to Smile

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Despite the gravity with which the press and public regard the present crisis period in Europe, the London press took advantage of a slight lull to find a humorous side of the situation.

The Daily Express printed a column of "The Cockney's Crisis Humor" incidents resulting from the war preparations and discussions. The Daily Mail published a cartoon showing a steel-helmeted civilian talking with his girl friend on a park bench under a moon masked like London's traffic lights. The News Chronicle published a picture snapped of a holidaying motorist who had placarded his automobile, "Half a Mo' Hitler, let's have our holiday first."

Other lighter aspects of the crisis were depicted in cartoons appearing in Britain's leading humor magazines.

London Police Rid Downing Street Of Fascist Paraders

LONDON (AP)—Mounted policemen broke up a parade of Fascist sympathizers in Downing Street Aug. 29 and closed the street to the public, driving crowds of spectators to the ends of the short street where Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain lives at No. 10.

The marchers carried banners with such slogans as "Britain's Youth Shall Not Be Massacred." When they began to shout "We Want Peace" and "Hail Mosley" (Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader), about 100 policemen broke up the procession.

Several persons have been detained during the past week for causing disturbances in the crowds that have eagerly watched the movements of statesmen and cheered Mr. Chamberlain and Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador, whenever they saw them.

One man was arrested after making his way inside the official residence and another caused a "bomb" scare by throwing a satchel filled with black rubber balls with "peace" slogans chalked on them.

Clothing Workers Strike Is Settled

NEW YORK (AP)—Settlement of a six-weeks-old strike, affecting about 300 workers, was announced Aug. 28 in a joint statement issued by Van Baalon-Heilbrun and Company, clothing manufacturers, of Rockland, Maine, and Cutters' Local No. 4, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Union officials said the strike was an outgrowth of the transfer by the manufacturers of part of their operations from New York to the Maine plant on July 1.

The settlement, the statement said, specifies that the cutting of all materials will be returned to a plant here, thus giving jobs to the 300. The material, after the cutting operation, will be sent to Maine to be made into clothing, the statement said.

It was also agreed that the wages and hours covering the work here will be those prevailing in current New York City contracts. The agreement is to run for three years, with a provision permitting review of hours and wages each year.

Easing of Tension Shown in Berlin

By J. Emlyn Williams
Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30—A marked relaxation of tension as revealed in more moderate radio and press comments and satisfaction that war has apparently been postponed, if only temporarily, are the keynote of reports from Berlin today.

Simultaneously, however, it would be unfounded optimism to imagine that this is due to any improvement in German-Polish relations, and until the contents of Reichsführer Hitler's reply to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's note is known it is impossible to determine whether the amelioration is permanent.

While the German people fluctuate between hope and despair and cling to any faint chance of peace which rumor may bring, military preparations continue at top speed and the whole life of the German Capital is governed by them.

[BERLIN — Associated Press dispatches said that German officials and the press, weighing prospects of preserving peace after Adolf Hitler had given his answer to Britain's statement of position, declared today "It's up to the western powers now."

The German answer was in London this morning — dispatched there by Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, who had another conference with Herr Hitler last night. Contents of the note were not disclosed here.]

World Reactions Heeded

No doubt exists in informed circles in Berlin but that reports from abroad of increased anti-German feeling, especially in America, have had their effect on authoritative quarters in Berlin. Even more important, it is at last realized, Britain and France stand by Poland because of the fundamentals involved and this is having its effect.

One may add the following facts:

1. The Soviet-German non-aggression pact, upon which so much was based, has not yet been ratified.

2. That, strengthened by Anglo-French determination and Italian wavering, the countries of Danubian and Balkan Europe are moving more independently of Berlin. For example, there is the report of Hungarian-Rumanian-Yugoslav conversations regarding a possible nonaggression pact. The Hungarian Minister in Bucharest had a talk with Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu, on this matter yesterday, and the Serbian-Croat trouble has been relieved by the formation of the new Yugoslav administration.

3. There is a growing feeling in Berlin that Italy cannot be relied upon if war with Poland breaks out.

All these facts have come home to the Third Reich leaders who have begun to feel themselves isolated.

But whether even then Germany is prepared to surrender its faith in armed force, if only because it realizes that the opposing forces are stronger, time alone can show. That Italy is counselling Germany to moderation is clear, and Herr Hitler needs only to have the comments in the Italian press translated to him to realize the situation. The changed atttitude in the papers toward France which is now "our Latin sister," may be only propaganda, but in a Government-controlled press such propaganda shows which way official thought is moving.

Unbiased Offers of Mediation

To the other offers of mediation have now to be added those of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and King Leopold of Belgium, and it is freely stated here in Brussels that these offers should remove any suspicion of anti-German bias which Herr Hitler might attach to offers from the greater democratic powers.

But what will happen naturally depends upon Poland as well as Germany. Whatever the details of the contents of Herr Hitler's reply to Mr. Chamberlain it is hardly conceivable that England and France and Poland could accept any basis for diplomatic discussion of the issues involved which did not require a first gesture from Germany regarding German mobilization.

It is impossible to discuss in an atmosphere where millions of soldiers are under arms, awaiting only the order to advance, without relaxation of the anti-Polish campaign in the German press and relaxation of tension in Danzig and the Polish Corridor.

Otherwise it would be a discussion under threat which Poland could hardly be expected to accept. To give such discussions a proper perspective they should also take place outside Germany, otherwise the effect on the German people might well be similar to that of Munich last year.

Exchange of Populations

If Herr Hitler's demands as stated in his reply to Premier Daladier of France still are Danzig and the Corridor then certainly the only possible way out seems to be if Germany were prepared to grant Poland compensation, such as a proper sea outlet in East Prussia. It should be possible to come to an arrangement under which Poland could secure a large strip of territory there which would include Königsberg, and an exchange of populations between the Corridor and East Prussia arranged.

Of course, one cannot ignore the fact that the Corridor is much more fertile than East Prussia and compensation would be complicated, but nothing like war conditions.

There also remains the fact that Polish Upper Silesia would have to remain in Poland since it is the only area in which Poland has coal and iron, and the German population there would have to be transferred to the Corridor. But such action would mean abandonment by Germany of its "Drang nach Osten" policy which District Leader Erich Koch of East Prussia again emphasized when he appealed for Germans to fill this area of the German outpost to the sea last week end.

Kansas Keeps Tradition

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Thanksgiving in Kansas will be observed on Nov. 30, nothwithstanding the announced intention of President Roosevelt and several State Governors to proclaim a date one week earlier this year as a stimulus to business.

In a statement announcing his action on the date, Gov. Payne Ratner described the President's plan as a "crumb to business men," and added that in "Kansas we do not destroy tradition merely to gain newspaper headlines."

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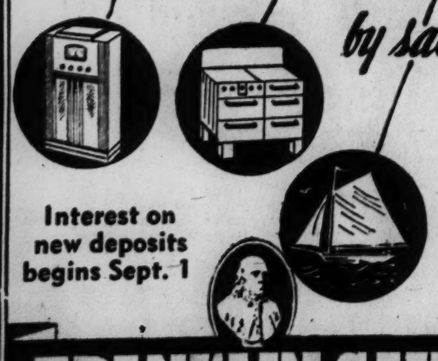

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Kitchen Chemistry—With a Language All Its Own

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

We Baste a Roast, Spin a Thread, Fold in Eggs!

While Son's Chemistry-Approach to Cooking Reminds Mother That It's Never Dull

By Jean E. Curtis
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Denver, Colo.

"Mom, what does it mean when it says 'fold in the whites of four eggs'?"

"Why you pour in the whites, and lift the other mixture over and over like this," I explained.

"But why do you do that, instead of stirring around and around as I did when I mixed the rest of the cake?"

DEAR ME! I should know the answer to—that one! Something about keeping in the air, which you've beaten into the egg whites, but I'm sure my explanation was a lame one, ending up with "Well, that's the best I can tell you. I've always done it that way, and so you go ahead and do it that way too."

"Okay, but I still want to know WHY," was the reply from my fifteen-year-old son, who cooks for the love of it.

And this was only the beginning of many conversations which showed me that I needed to brush up on a few of the chemical rules which prevail in this taken for granted business of preparing a meal.

And Then I Realized

And then I began to realize that I had a vocabulary as strange as any movie producer's or flying school instructor's.

"What does it mean to spin a thread?" And so we stood over the stove and watched the fondant reach the stage where it spins a thread, for it takes seeing rather than telling to make this point clear. "What's a soft ball in water?" was another lesson to be learned, and "How do you tell when jelly sheets off a spoon?"

"What is the difference between sauté and soufflé?"

For pity's sake! Page Charley McCarthy or some one else who's good at side-stepping questions.

"To sauté, is to fry quickly, usually after dipping your meat (or what have you) in flour. But a soufflé is a delicate mixture made with egg whites," I explained.

"Then do you sauté chicken, or do you fricassee it?"

"I fricassee mine, because that means browning it first in hot grease, then pouring on a little water and letting it cook slowly for a long time."

Basting and Spinning

"How do you baste a roast?" was the next question.

"You dip up the juice around it and pour it over the meat while it's still cooking," I explained.

"Oh, I though it had something to do with sewing it up."

"And why not?" I asked myself. We sew up a chicken or a turkey, but we certainly don't use the thread that we 'spin' from the fondant.

One batch of rolls was spoiled because Son didn't know the meaning of 'lukewarm.' And there was a valuable lesson in the treatment of yeast, for I recalled a time when I spoiled a whole batch of bread because I had my liquid too cold, and the product never did get light and fluffy.

And then there were my pie crusts. There have been times when you almost had to put your knee on them in order to cut them. But not so with Son's. He uses ice-water and the exact amount of shortening to his flour. No guesswork for him.

"But why do I have to prick the crust?" I had to answer by explaining that all the air underneath must escape or bubbles will form.

One Rainy Afternoon

"Mom, come look at the mixture, will you!" was the urgent call from the kitchen one rainy Sunday afternoon.

"What is it?" I asked as I looked at a bowl of yellow liquid.

"A custard pie, but that stuff will never get thick, will it?"

"How many eggs did you use?" I asked.

"Four eggs, a quart of milk, a cup of sugar and the flavoring."

"Then it should set," I said. "But Son you've tackled a real job. If you make a custard pie that doesn't have a soggy crust, and that doesn't turn watery, you've done one of the hardest tasks in cooking."

"Honestly!" he asked in amazement. "Why it looked simple as dirt in the cook book."

But it worked. And was it good! And as firm as a dish of gelatine. And then I learned that a little too much sugar had probably spoiled some of my custard pies.

For High Altitude

And so we've learned what makes a cake coarse, what makes it fall, and how to adjust a recipe for high altitude.

"The trouble with you is, Mom, you're in a rut. You cook the same things over and over. And that I had to admit was true. For it's so easy to stir up a nut bread, or ginger bread or a devil's food cake from a trusty recipe. But now I'm adding to my repertoire with hot cross buns, brown bread, banana fritters, divinity fudge, and oxtail soup.

And still there are many things I've never tried.

"What is tripe? Did you ever cook calf's head? Have we had pig's knuckles? Do you make lentil soup? What is leek?"

All these questions and many more have made me realize that this business of "three squares a day" need not be hum-drum. Basil, majoram, pepper corns, and thyme have been added to the spice shelf, but those aren't the only spices I've added to this business of mine. A chemist grows stale if he doesn't continue to experiment. And surely this business of household chemistry has enough in it to keep a housewife alert. So that she can bring to it added variety, which has long been called the "spice of life."

International Silk Guild

The Boss of the Family All Dressed Up to Lounge Around

Happy and warm in quilted silk, this young citizen joins the fashion parade in a quilted silk "lounging robe" printed in dainty floral sprays. It is belted in the middle and closes at one side with pearl buttons and loops. Dressy enough for those visits from admiring relatives.

Through the Editor's Window

'If I Had a Daughter,' Two Views—2

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two articles with the same title, "If I Had a Daughter," have brought out interesting points concerning girls and women of today. The one, by Dorothy Thompson in the September Ladies' Home Journal, I told you about last Wednesday. The other, in a little magazine, Woman's Day, is by Mary E. Woolley, educator, and for 37 years president of Mt. Holyoke College. The two articles are interesting together. Both are concerned with a "daughter's" true happiness achieved through living deeply and fully, contributing richly, and finding her right channel for doing this.

Miss Woolley has, I know, watched many college girls trying to accomplish so much, so ambitious to get ahead, that they burn their candles at both ends. One recalls this when she says, If I had a daughter "first, I should wish her to be physically fit." Quoting a New England saying, "The first wealth is health," she goes on to say that while some of the best work in the world has been done by those who have had to rise above physical unfitness, yet "Physical fitness has a great deal to do with personal attractiveness; clear eyes and skin, fresh color, good posture—are not characteristic of the physically unfit, and no beauty parlor, however well equipped, and advertised, can atone for this lack."

* * *

Her next point is that she would want her daughter to begin early to help in this development. And she mentions wholesome outdoor sports (not those associated only with money and leisure) as a means.

Also, she would want her to be "a person."

"As I try to put my finger on the quality which we call 'personality,'" she says, "I find it most elusive. It is made up of trifles and yet it is not a trifle. The charm of good manners enters into personality. 'Manners are the happy way of doing things,' says Emerson. 'If they are superficial, so are the dewdrops which give such a depth to the morning meadows.'"

Care about personal appearance, in the sense of being well groomed, is another of Miss Woolley's dreams for a daughter. And she says, "In this slang-ridden, word-clipping age, may I make a plea for the use of beautiful English?" She would have her daughter begin early to speak this "marvelous language" with cultivation in the choice of words; and she would go on to have her helped early to enunciate clearly and well, and to speak in a well modulated voice.

* * *

And how about education—from this queen of women educators? "There are definite ends and aims for which to strive in education," she says. "Chief among these is the ability to do some one thing well, and together with this ability, the acquirement of certain 'disciplines'—such as concentration, the power of grappling with the new and difficult, that one may not be daunted by changed conditions, and the possible necessity of acquiring new 'skills.'"

She would have her daughter learn to find pleasure in work itself, not exclusive outside of it. She would like her to find "a good time" in work, rather than do just enough to "get by" so that she may be "free to have a good time." She would seek an education for her daughter that would enrich the mind—good reading among other things—so that when the girl sought to give of herself to serve humanity she would have much to give.

* * *

Seven foundation stones of character she adds: honesty, honor, integrity, sincerity, purity, loyalty, truth. And lest we haven't enough to keep us busy with our "daughters" the rest of our lives, she adds one more point. This is, in essence, that we bring into our daughter's life intimate contact with those who really live. Speaking of those who have made the most lasting impression upon her own girlhood, she says, "There are many teachings, admonitions, even casual remarks of my mother's and father's that have had a lasting influence upon my life—but the chief influence, was not what they said but what they lived."

As to how to achieve these goals in bringing up daughters (or helping with our friends' daughters), neither Mary Woolley nor Dorothy Thompson raises a little finger to tell us. Evidently they are too wise. But their goals—probably shared by many of us—are challenging. Without exception they call for foundation digging. They are in every case manifestations of good home-and-school teaching, rather than anything that can be embroidered upon a child's outer manner. We all know that we cannot successfully pour another individual into a mold of our making. We would not if we could—that is, in our better moments. But "If I had a Daughter" is not that. It is an attempt earnestly to think out the values we count worth emphasizing to a girl-child who is in our charge, and a setting down of these values for our own inspiration and guidance.

A Wednesday Column

A Chat in Self-Styling

To Belt or Not to Belt—And If So, How?

Many seasons, the current one included, offer us interesting belts, often en suite with bags and shoes. If good dressing were achieved simply by wearing attractive items, belts would deserve to be adopted by every one; but because good dressing consists not of wearing pretty things, but of looking well in what we wear, some women should forego them or at least forgo those that assertively define their girth.

To certain figures most belts are unbecoming—because an unbroken line slims the waist and hips and adds apparent height. When the waistline has ceased to be neat and slender and the abdomen is riding a little high, as is often the case in middle age, even if the weight remains normal or below normal—belts look awkward and are enlarging in their effect. On the other hand, some stoutish women, differently proportioned, can wear belts well because their waistline is well drawn in. The real test of a figure in respect to belts is whether the natural waistline is a depressed band or channel, so to speak, running around the approximate middle of the body.

Even those figures that can take some belts cannot take them all. Only a thin woman can wear a wide belt becomingly, or a belt in a contrasting color, particularly if it is lighter or brighter than the frock. On the other hand, a narrow belt of the same color as the costume or, even better, of the same material, will prove acceptable to almost all contours—though it may not be as flattering as an unbroken line. The partial belt is also a possibility, one that encircles the back but stops at the side seams; or a diagonal girdle that descends from the side seams and is brought to a point at the waist in front.

In well-made clothes belts are seldom necessary to the fit of a costume. (Recollection of the monastic silhouette, which had a brief vogue last winter, just led me to substitute "seldom" for the "never," which I used first in this statement. That frock was indeed a bag until drawn in by the girdle.) But most well-cut garments are quite independent of this accessory, whose use is purely decorative. And it fails to function decoratively unless it adds attractiveness to the woman wearing it.

Women who discover in their mirrors that they look better without belts need to study ways of indicating, without defining, this natural feature. It can be done with tucks and pleats that nip in the dress; by fullness in the bodice and by graduated panels, tapering vestees, trimmings, and button arrangements.

I. C.

What to Wear for Those Dates On and Off Campus

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Such a bevy of attractive dresses for all occasions! How, then, could a girl go amiss in choosing her ensembles for those special events that extend college, as an experience, beyond classroom and campus? Alas, easily, unless she recognizes the fact that however far afield geographically the event may take her, it is nevertheless "college," and that her costumes must be regulated by the specific codes that students have established for dressing.

She will need, for instance, week-end wardrobes for visits to men's colleges, that must include bleacher suits and coats, a change for late afternoon and a couple of evening dresses.

Frocks for afternoon, "dates," that are likely to mean tea dancing, but may take her to concerts, picture galleries, motion pictures or plays, require thought in order that they shall achieve just the right amount of sophistication without losing that simplicity which is the basis of college chic in the daytime.

Sorority teas put in a definite claim on a girl's power to express by means of clothes the kind of person she is, for that is the purpose of these functions—the reflection of character and type so that the sororities will invite to membership girls who will prove congenial to the older ones and who themselves will enjoy the group.

If these categories are cleverly provided for, the problem of college clothes, apart from classroom and campus outfits, will be successfully solved. In the suggestions that follow we are endeavoring only to visualize the correct types. Within each type many, many models are, of course, available.

Football Games and Afterward

We recommend for the bleachers a two-piece, double-breasted suit of tweed in a becoming color-mixture, or of angora or shetland wool or men's wool suiting, in brown or green, worn with a man-tailored shirt in tie silk, tucked into the skirt and smartly belted, and a fur coat. The fur coat should be of sports type and brown pelts are at the top of the fashion. If one is ready to pay a good deal of money, sheared beaver should come in for serious consideration. Less expensive and not quite so warm but almost as attractive is Laskin Mouton, sheared and dyed beaver-brown, and beaver-dyed coney. A long coat is preferable to a jacket in the north because the warmth of the skirt is needed. The silhouette which shows a straight front and a flared back is excellent. In mild climates a fur jacket or a fur-trimmed top-coat will suffice and in either case the silhouette suggested for the long coat would be smart again. Small tailored hats, fur hats that match the coat and hoods attached to the coat will keep heads warm.

The game may be followed in the later afternoon by tea dancing, for which a dress of corduroy, of soft woolen, of rayon crepe or some wool-and-rayon mixture is the right thing.

We have seen a frock that impressed us as about perfect. It was a two-piece grey velveteen (but obtainable in other colors), made with a jacket bodice, flared off at the base of the front closing. Large, square decorative buttons in a straight row were the only trimming, but triangular pockets were placed high and a small turn-over self-collar gave opportunity for a choker. The sleeves were long and the skirt flared moderately from box pleats in the front and back. It was cut street length, of course.

Conservatism is thrown aside in formal dress and girls who, in order to be good form, must dress "down" for daytime events, dress, on the contrary, at the peak of elegance in the evenings. They will delight in the bustle silhouette in its various interpretations and will choose faille, moiré and taffeta and the other stiff fabrics that best interpret it. When net, lace and the diaphanous materials are desired, they will be draped over taffeta.

Decolletages may be deep in both front and back or go romantic with the off-shoulder line. Many methods of giving importance to the back of the skirt prevail. Cascading ruffles, which may combine two colors (shown in a touch elsewhere on the frock); poufs of the material; panels and bows contrasted in color with the body of the gown will all characterize the collegiate dances of 1939-40 as they will formal events out in society.

Considerable red will appear in combination with darker and paler colors and the plaid evening frock, often of rayon jersey, will be popular, specially among freshmen. Little jackets will transform these formal costumes into high-throated, long-sleeved dinner ensembles.

Town Dates and Sorority Teas

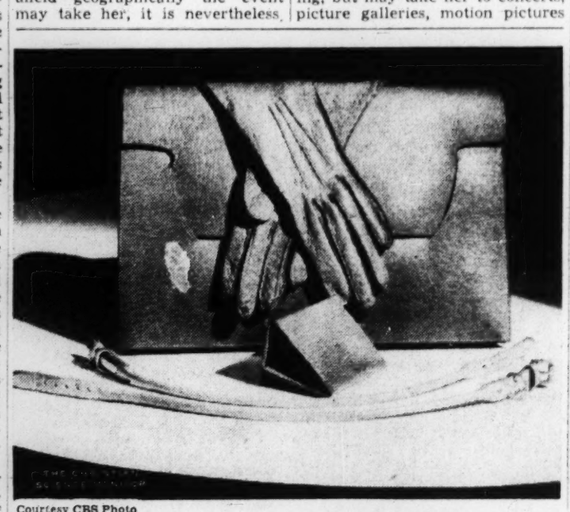
Velveteen and velvet, crepes and soft woolens are important fabrics for dates in town and for the frocks to be worn at sorority teas, because the types are the same and the ensembles interchangeable.

Such dresses are made with molded, tucked or draped bodices, midriff detail, long or bracelet sleeves and high, untrimmed necklines and are worn with necklaces, corsages brooches and jewelry buttons, sometimes in large flower or fruit forms. Their style is differentiated from classroom frocks by slimmer skirts, greater detail and more subdued coloring. They are soft and dressmakered, and they are worn with higher heels and perky hats.

Most girls to whom a generous wardrobe is permitted like to reserve for each sorority tea a dress not hitherto exploited, and they will select for every one different accessories, having an eye to originality without eccentricity; stressing their own types from shoes to necklace.

Black crepe is featured this season in frocks of this classification. This and green velveteen, brown velvet and burnt-sugar woolen, suggest color alliances in great variety that can be worked up into strikingly individualized ensembles.

One dinner dress or perhaps two such frocks are needed to meet the occasion when a student is invited to dine formally and then go to a play. Black, air-blue and plum are good colors and crepe, velvet and sheer wool are favorite fabrics. They wear slim, sheath-like skirts and are of ankle or floor length and although sometimes cut down in front are usually high in the throat and long of sleeve.



Courtesy CBS Photo

—And Two Dog Collars for a Belt!

Accessory-wise is CBS's Helen Ward, who chooses sophisticated simplicity in these ginger-pigskin purse, gloves, and coin purse. The belt is the latest in gadgets—two dog collars buckled together. Poor Bowser is likely to lose the very clothes off his back. From Mark Cross, designed by CBS Fashion Service.

Our Favorite Baked Salmon Dish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the larder is low, a delicious and "different" kind of main dish for the table may be made with bits from the ice box and these two cans: 1 lb. can of salmon, 1 can creamed asparagus soup.

Butter a glass dish and spread with a very thin layer of cracker crumbs. Place salmon which is broken in large pieces in the dish. Between each piece place cracker crumbs which have been mixed with one minced onion and salt and warmed in butter in the spider.

Into the can of asparagus soup put the following ingredients: 1 tomato cut finely, ½ green pepper cut in small pieces, ½ cup of celery sliced very thin, 1 hard boiled egg sliced.

Put this sauce between the pieces of salmon with a large spoon. Spread the top with buttered crumbs. Scatter grated cheese over the crumbs and paprika. Bake for half an hour (at 425° F.).

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Grand Hotel—For Cats

Where John or Mary Puss Have All Comforts of Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hollywood, Calif.

Where does your pussy spend vacation if you take a trip to Hawaii, a cross-country flight, or go to one of the Fairs? Mrs. Aida Curry, North Hollywood, California, has a happy answer—a Hotel for Cats, which is "le dernier cri" in comfort and consideration for feline happiness.

Upon Entrance

Upon entrance Mr., Mrs. or Miss Pussy is registered with a bit more detail than a human being has to experience. Next comes a bath (if the owner requests it) and drying before the electric heater—California sunshine is too extreme for Pussy. But feline pride has to stand a terrific shock—that of being confined in a huge bird-cage during this drying process! She also wears a flannel bathrobe. After brushing and combing her fur, she enters a special lounging room. These are in three tiers, maple in blonde tones, with netting doors.

There is an inviting bed—a pillow of shredded paper, covered with washable terry cloth and a second slip cover of the same material in pastel tones becoming to Mrs. Cat's complexion. After each occupant these rooms are cleaned and sterilized, the filling of the pillows discarded, and the slips laundered.

Drinking water is at hand, all of the time.

After Pussy has spent three hours in her special room and become acquainted with her kind keeper, she goes to an outside kennel. These are similar as to comforts and are shaded by awnings. For Mamma cats with families the bed is raised from the floor and a wide safety board around it so the babies will not fall out. Mamma Cat has two or three steps up for convenience in entering.

Food has a fascination for felines as well as humans and learning the cuisine one well understands. The pièce de resistance is, of course—steak. Vegetables are served in broth or milk. To avoid menu monotony some of the natural sweet fruits are included; apple sauce and prune whips are favorites here and avocado is served for the smooth effect.

When dinner time has rolled around and dishes are rattling, interested faces appear at the windows which open to the kennels. The call comes and doors are opened—in a rush they skid around the corners to the dining room. Mrs. Curry says there is great difference in manners—some even have to eat alone! Attention is given to training in many ways.

Game Room Well Equipped

There is a recreation and game room also in this Hotel, spools to roll, balls to bounce and oh, oh, a rubber mouse for a real thrill!

No concert over the garden gate, no silvery moon to entice one on! But be sure that care and consideration have won a place in the hearts of these pussies and it gives one a sense of satisfaction to know that one's pet is safe and happy through vacation trips or when the house has to be closed.

Care of Tennis Racquet

I grease each string on my tennis racquet with vaseline before putting it away. This helps to prevent the strings from breaking.

(Mrs) C. R., Iowa

Forbeth and Rejane

This simple frock of black rayon velvet, with shirred waist, full skirt, bracelet sleeves, and neckline untrimmed except for the effective ornament, is a type especially suitable for college sorority teas and other campus afternoon dates. Best and Company.

Lothian Scores Victory in Test With U. S. Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Britain's new Ambassador to the United States, the Marquess of Lothian, today had largely completed the first ordeal of any new Ambassador—presentation of credentials to the press—with the informal ease of a one-time newspaperman.

His progress from the liner Aquitania, landing at New York, to the British Embassy here was a succession of batteries of news reels, flashing bulbs, poised pencils, and equally pointed questions. The result was a general verdict from the unofficial reception committee of the American people in the form of what is called a "good press."

The new Ambassador limited his remarks to general statements of his Government's policy, so accounts of his arrival were chiefly confined to his appearance: "Like any Englishman out of an Arnold Bennett novel" as one newspaper put it; "serene and even jolly, for all his solemn words," and another said; "looking more like a conservative businessman than a British aristocrat,' in the words of a third.

Meets Test of Patience

By the time he had shaken hands at the Union Station with George T. Summerlin, State Department Chief of Protocol, for the Nth time for photographers and repeated for the newsreels his statement which had been punctuated by an automobile horn from outside, one newspaper was able to report that he had "met a test of patience with flying colors."

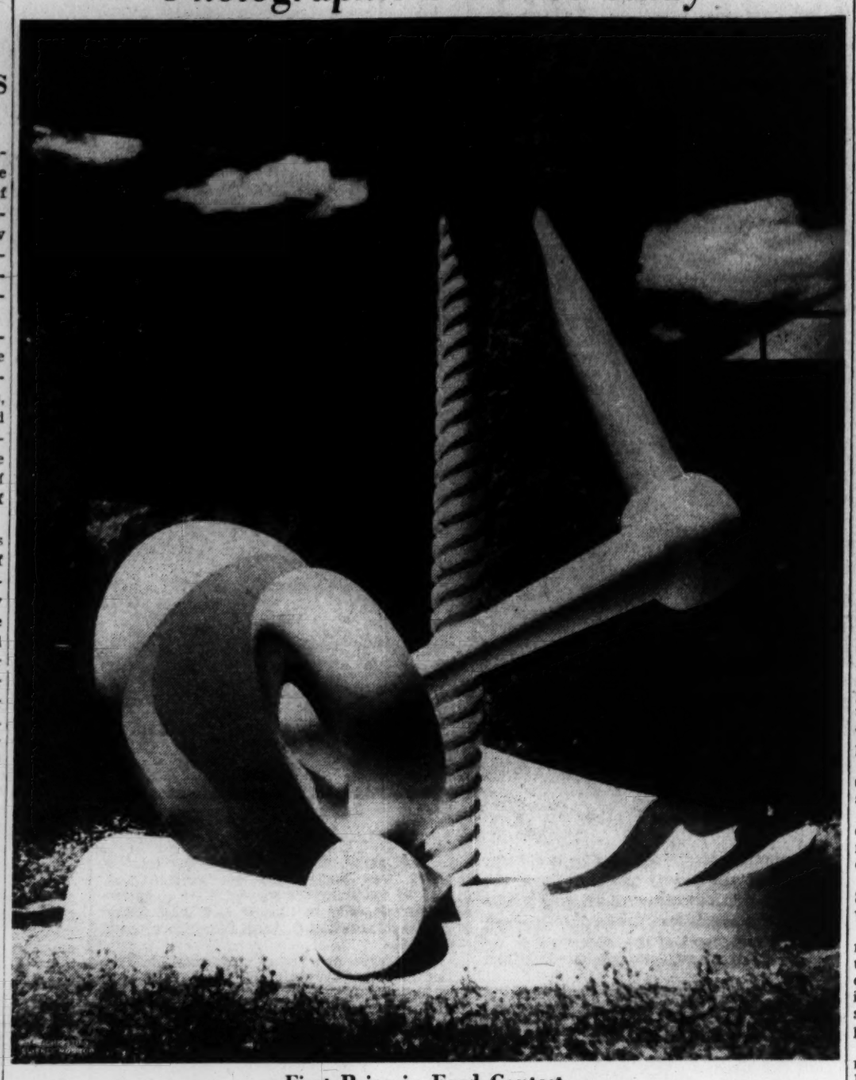
To the press corps, long accustomed to the austerity of Lord Lothian's predecessor, Sir Ronald Lindsay, the change was a marked one. No one recognizes better than press photographers here, men who have trained lenses on a goodly proportion of the world's statesmen at one time or another, that the American system of ordering a visitor around as if he were a photographer's model, very often with apparent rudeness in the competitive eagerness to get good pictures, is quite foreign to most statesmen from abroad and frequently objectionable. Nevertheless, that is the way things are done here, and anyone who takes it affably as did Lord Lothian, may be buffeted around a bit but comes out of it on good terms with the Fourth Estate.

Promises Conference

At present he is occupied with the formalities of taking over a new office, and as soon as he has presented credentials to the President and renewed acquaintances at the State Department, the Ambassador said he would receive the press. One reporter recalled the indelible picture of the reticent Sir Ronald just before the recent visit of the British King and Queen, quite winning over the press by his disarming and obviously embarrassed plea: "Must I have another of these press conferences? I really can't say I enjoy this sort of thing!"

Times appear to have changed.

Photographic Still Life Study



First Prize in Ford Contest

This photograph of the Noguchi Fountain in the Ford Exposition at the New York World's Fair was taken by Anthony J. Schreiber of Philadelphia and won first prize, a Ford Sedan, in the July period of the Ford Exposition Photographic Contest. The study shows the base of the fountain in contrasting light and shadow which is its charm. The fountain is housed inside the spiral ramp of "The Road of Tomorrow."

Bremen's Slated Sailing May End Incident

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—"L'Affaire Bremen"—which will be a closed incident for the present if the huge German liner sails from New York on today's high tide as now expected—is taking its place today on a long list of curious offshoots of foreign policy ranging from Secretary Ickes' one-man campaign against helium sales to Germany, to the State Department's penchant for cultivating Latin American dictators.

The one point of general agreement is that there is more in the incident than meets the eye—or the ear.

President Roosevelt with a straight face gave an elaborate explanation at his press conference yesterday, saying that henceforth foreign ships of countries likely to declare war will be inspected to make sure that they will not suddenly become commerce raiders on reaching the open sea, by producing or acquiring armaments.

Under international law, the President recalled, the United States would be liable for damage if commerce raiders were to have been outfitted here. He cited the Civil War Alabama case, where the United States received an arbitral award of approximately $15,000,000 in damages from Britain, which had not exercised "due diligence" in preventing the outfitting of the Alabama, a man-of-war sold to the Confederate States, in a British shipyard.

The President did not, however, mention any of the following possibilities: That the United States might be seeking by this backhanded procedure to bring just one more ounce of pressure to bear on Germany through the threat of losing this highly valuable vessel; that the United States might be angling with a view to securing this prize in the event of war; that the Treasury might have been gambling at the time that it detained the vessel, on the likelihood of hostilities within a day or two.

The President's implication that the Bremen could be successfully used as a commerce raider, while not scouted, was received with a lively skepticism in maritime circles. Its effectiveness as compared to a German submarine would be as that of a sluggish whale to a swift swordfish in a fight. A liner is chiefly useful as a troop transport in wartime, and Germany would be anxious most of all to keep it out of hostile hands. The consensus is that Germany would prefer to leave the ship here as it left the Vaterland, later renamed the Leviathan, in 1914, rather than attempt to get it home through the British blockade.

Was This It?

A likely explanation of the event, in no way confirmable here and only to be adduced from the joining of fragmentary evidence, would be the following:

In the last week, high officials of all Government departments have conferred with all their key men and have combed over their legal powers with a view to wartime preparedness. In the course of this study, it is known that the Title 50 of the United States Maritime Code, Chapter 12 entitled "vessels in territorial waters of the United States" passed in June, 1917, as part of the World War program, came to the attention of the high officials and very likely of the President who takes keen interest in maritime matters.

This law makes it possible for the President either to proclaim or decree a state of emergency (1) in case of foreign war, or (2) in case of "disturbance or threatened disturbance in the foreign relations of the United States" and thereupon literally to do anything he chooses with foreign shipping in American waters—even to outright seizure of crews and ships. Declaration of such a state of emergency is wholly at the discretion of the President.

Obviously, in the event of foreign war, these powers would take on major importance. However, it is not impossible that some quick-witted official, seeing the reports from Europe on Monday that the crisis might be settled within a few hours and noting the feverish efforts of the German Government to get the Bremen out of New York as speedily as possible, said:

"Why not hold it, just on the chance?" And that some other official contributed: "At least it would serve as one more reminder to Hitler that, in spite of our Neutrality Law, we stand on the other side."

As it turned out, the Anglo-German negotiations were protracted, and to delay the Bremen further—even though the inspection was extended to the French Liner Normandie and others, presumably for form's sake—would be to risk retaliation from Germany of a sort which might be unpleasant in the extreme since many American citizens and much American property remain in Germany.

This much is what might be described as legitimate political speculation. The rest is a matter of public record.

Other Ships Held at N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—International shipping from the port of New York continued at a standstill today, but Harry M. Durning, Collector of Customs, said the Bremen, the Normandie, and the Aquitania probably would be permitted to steam tonight.

Searching parties boarded both the Bremen and the Normandie to be sure that no arms or munitions were aboard. This was in line with announcement by President Roosevelt in Washington that henceforth ships of countries that might be at war will be inspected to insure that they will not suddenly become commerce raiders on the open sea.

Gregory O'Keefe, Assistant Collector of the Port of New York, said inspectors might begin tearing down partitions of the Bremen and examining fuel and water tanks in their search for contraband.

Capt. William Dreschel, marine superintendent of the line, has lodged protests with the German Embassy in Washington for reference to the State Department. He characterized the search as "outrageous" and "an unfriendly act."

"It would be different if we planned to carry pasengers into the danger zone on the Bremen," he said, "but we are carrying no passengers."

Capt. George Fried, supervising inspector of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, declared that the Bremen was "still a passenger vessel to us."

None of the other companies whose steamships have been delayed have made diplomatic representations to Washington.

At the offices of the Cunard-White Star Line, the French Line and the North German Lloyd, no information could be had with regard to when the vessels would leave port, spokesmen of the lines referring questioners to the Port Authority, which would give no definite information.

Many German vessels long overdue in United States and South American ports were unreported in shipping circles.

The North German Lloyd Line announced that the Steamship Columbus, with 745 passengers, would return here from a West Indies cruise today. The Columbus has been at Curacao since last Saturday waiting orders from headquarters of the line.

Officials of the Cunard-White Star Line said they expected customs authorities would allow the Aquitania to steam from here on the late afternoon tide today. The vessel was scheduled to leave here at noon, but inspection by customs officials delayed its departure. The vessel arrived here yesterday with all portholes and most windows painted black to keep the ship darkened at night in line with orders from the British Admiralty.

Reports from London said the customary two columns of British ship movement news disappeared from newspapers there today, although reports of foreign vessels appeared as usual.

At the same time the Associated Press reported out of Arica, Chile, that the German cargo vessel Duesseldorf had arrived there partly camouflaged.

Americans Await Ships

LONDON, (AP) — Americans warned by consulates and embassies to go home spent their time Aug. 29 waiting for their ships to come in. With about 4,000 Americans registered with the Embassy in London, Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy put the finishing touches to evacuation plans. Negotiations were under way for two small cruise liners as transports for stranded Americans.

In Scotland, where many Americans found bookings difficult, 125 delegates to the International General Congress hoped negotiations for a Dutch steamer would be successful.

About 100 more Americans in Edinburgh headed for the north of Scotland to wait until they can find ships to take them home.

In England, four evacuation sectors in unnamed towns were selected for the assembly of Americans to be evacuated, and hotels, vacated dance halls and sanitariums were arranged to house the refugees until they would be able to find ships.

The Embassy said about 5,000 Americans were working in London but that its concern chiefly was with tourists who were less familiar with the country.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morganthau, Jr., and his son left Bergen, Norway, tonight on a special coast guard cutter sent by President Roosevelt, but Postmaster General James A. Farley dined with President Douglas Hyde of Ireland and made no move to leave before his scheduled sailing Friday. He is accompanied by his two daughters.

Representative Hamilton Fish of New York was in London.

End Versailles Advised as Italy's Price for Peace

ROME, Aug. 30 (AP)—Scrapping of what is left of the Treaty of Versailles as the first step toward banishing Europe's war fear was demanded today by Premier Mussolini's Milan newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia.

The paper's editorial, widely republished in the Italian press, was reported reliably to have been inspired if not actually written by Signor Mussolini.

The paper said eleventh-hour appeals for Il Duce to save the peace were coming through "the international press."

It indicated the price of Signor Mussolini's affirmative response would be a far-reaching formula on both "European and non-European" complaints which Signor Mussolini had favored for years.

Observers generally interpreted the adjective "non-European" to mean redistribution in some manner of colonial raw materials.

Likening Europe's crisis to toothaches, the editorial said:

"Now that the pain has reached the stage of spasms the tooth must come out. To remove the cause of the evils which afflict Europe—and not just today—the Treaty of Versailles must be eliminated. Out with Versailles. Out with all European and non-European ills."

Thousands of Italians abandoned the cities for the countryside today on Government advice.

The total number to leave, however, was only a small part of metropolitan populations and the exodus was orderly.

Those living in the islands of Sicily and Sardinia also were warned.

The country as a whole remained so calm that newspapers urged Italians not to let the tranquillity of the country lead them into imprudence, and stressed the seriousness of the general European situation.

The departures were most pronounced in the industrial cities of Northern Italy which are expected to be the first targets of air raids in the event of war.

The Government indicated that it considered these, and the cities along the western coast of the peninsula as far south as Naples, as the danger zones, for it was in these regions that it counseled "all who can, especially aged people, women and children," to seek refuge in the country.

Moscow Awaits Danzig Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 30—Nonratification of the German-Soviet nonaggression pact is expected by Soviet political circles to give Berlin "furiously to think," according to a Russian authority here.

It is added that when the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, was in Moscow he gave Premier Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff to understand that the Danzig issue would be settled peacefully before Mr. Molotoff was authorized to conclude the new treaty.

If this authoritative Russian view is correct, it cancels the apprehensions voiced in some quarters that delay in ratification is to be taken in conjunction with the announcement that Russian garrisons on the western front are being strengthened, and that it is a prelude to a move against either the Baltic States or Poland.

Russian authorities dismiss such fears as "ridiculous," adding that Joseph Stalin's statement of policy last March still holds, namely, that the U. S. S. R. supports the efforts of any small state to maintain or defend its independence.

The German pact notwithstanding, they declare, Poland, if it wished, could still claim Russian help in accordance with Mr. Stalin's statement.

In connection with this point, it is worth adding that immediately before the Anglo-Polish defensive alliance was signed the British are understood to have gone carefully into the hypothetical question as to what the situation would be supposing the Russo-German pact had a secret clause providing for the partition of Poland.

The conclusion reached was that a war in the west could be won even if Russia participated on the other side, and that Polish independence would ultimately be restored whatever disasters that country might suffer in the interim.

This view is based on a careful survey of German resources, which indicates that in wartime existing supplies of certain essential materials, especially oil and fats, might be expected to last for about five months, and owing to transport and other difficulties they could not be replenished except by sea, even if Russian sources of supplies were available.

Citizenship Rush Starts

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The naturalization offices report here that the war crisis has brought an unprecedented rush of aliens seeking American citizenship. Mrs. Anne Godfrey, clerk in the Bureau of Immigration, Naturalization Service, said that an average of 250 persons a day had come to file first papers or to expedite action on second ones.

Out to Capture Flight Honors

Wide World

Contestants in National Air Races

Col. Roscoe Turner (left), winner of last year's Thompson Trophy, and record-breaker in this year's qualifying tests, being congratulated at Cleveland, Ohio, by Lieut. Joseph Mackey, who resigns post as United States Army Air Force instructor to take part in contests. Colonel Turner hit nearly a 300-mile-an-hour clip in his trials; a flier to watch at the big speed whirl (closed course) on Labor Day.

Reich Promises Neutrals Respect for Rights in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 30—Ernst von Weizsäcker, State Secretary in the German Foreign Office, informed Danish and Lithuanian Ministers in Berlin yesterday that Germany would respect the neutrality of Denmark and Lithuania in the event of a European war.

Baron von Renthe-Fink, German Minister to Denmark, gave a similar guarantee to Foreign Minister Dr. Peter A. Munch on Aug. 28, reiterating the substance of a nonaggression pact signed between Germany and Denmark March 31, 1939.

Meanwhile Germany was reported to have guaranteed the neutrality of other small nations bordering the Reich. An official announcement in Berlin on Aug. 28 said the German Minister to Luxembourg had notified the little State on Germany's western frontier that in the event of war Germany would respect its neutrality.

At the same time it was reported that German Ambassador von Bulow-Schwante in an interview with King Leopold renewed assurances from his Government that Germany will respect Belgian frontiers in the event of war.

Similar pledges were reported to have been given to the Netherlands and to Switzerland by Germany.

Three Nations Confer

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 30 (AP)—The foreign ministers of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, summoned to discuss the common neutrality of the four northern countries in the light of the present crisis, opened their conference here today and were expected to continue their talks tomorrow.

Irish Take Precautions

DUBLIN, Aug. 30 (AP) — The Irish Cabinet discussed defense and air raid precaution measures at a meeting last night.

One Government official said "we believe we can be neutral but we cannot guarantee whether we will be allowed to remain neutral and we cannot allow ourselves to be caught unprepared."

The City Council, whose appeal for volunteers for air raid precaution service has received only about 400 replies so far, issued another urgent call.

Italian Paper Seized For Undue War Display

ROME (AP)—The newspaper Il Popolo di Roma, which appeared with the enormous word "war" across its front page followed by a small question mark, was confiscated by authorities, Aug. 29.

Italians thought the paper erred in trying to excite its readers.

Largest City Grows Larger, London Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—London remains the largest City in the world—and it is still growing, according to "London Statistics 1936-38," issued by the London County Council. This volume tells how in 1937, last period for which figures are available, there was an increase of 80,000 in the population, bringing the total to 8,655,000. This compares with New York's 7,000,000.

The administrative county, however, that inner ring of the vast metropolis which forms Greater London and spreads over 693 square miles, is steadily losing inhabitants. The population of this area was at its highest in 1901—4,536,276. Since then it has continued to fall until in 1938 it was 4,062,800.

Decline in Pupils

The growth of Greater London at the expense of the administrative county, according to this survey, is reflected in the decreasing number of elementary school children in the county. Their numbers have dropped from 900,000 in 1915 to 543,600 in 1937. This decline in school population is proportionately much larger than the decrease in the total population of the county.

Much of Greater London's growth in population is said to be due to the concentration of a large proportion of the newer industries around London and consequent migration of workers from other districts.

Increase in Books

Passing from people to the books they read, this volume gives a detailed analysis of books borrowed by London residents. During the year ended March 31, 40,116,733 books were borrowed from public libraries in Greater London.

The growth of public libraries in the past 10 years may be judged from the fact that in the administrative county of London, issues of books have risen from 14,512,112 in 1928 to 19,941,654 last year.

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The Home Forum

In Russet Mantle Clad

I WONDER STILL what woke me. Perhaps it was the wind that walks softly before the dawn, ruffling the syringa bush beyond the window and then sighing to silence. But I know that I was instantly awake in this borderland of night. The apple trees were black domes of shadow, and the barns and outbuildings were sharply dark against the first light in the east. And the sky was like watered silk, a shimmer of dove gray and deep blue dusted with paling stars. Perhaps it was this that brought to my thought the pond, and the summer sunrise glinting across its quiet spread. There is now no memory of debate, or reasoning; I knew only that I must see it.

Then began that queer morning. The kitchen was dusky and unfamiliar, the barn a cube of darkness as I fumbled there for oars and rowlocks. Darker shades flitted past waveringly; the bats were returning from their gleaning of the night, and in the barnyard they drifted through the gray light, homecoming to hang the bright day long in the roof peak of this ancient beamed building, head downward, eyes shut, yawning with small pink mouths while they waited patiently the kindly dark. Many times had I seen their evening flitting, as they took wing against the scattered first stars; now I saw the ending of their day, in this beginning of mine.

* * *

There was a queerness even in being abroad at this unused hour. The clipped grass was a pool of dew, and cool; one walked the winding uphill road softly through a world of sleep. The houses drowsed; Jim Kibbee's was quiet under the warm elm shadow; at Lee's cocks crowed still sleepily and doubtfully. Oars on shoulder, I turned into the pond lane. Jaalam Town slept below in a pool of mist, its domed elms islands above the billowing white smother; here and there, above the fog, the sharp reef of a house roof showed dark. There was no wind now, no slightest stirring of air; all this shallow valley was soundless. Lee's pasture was heavy with the aromatic scent of sweet fern, and the mist thickened as it sloped gently down through blueberry bushes meditating in the white smother. There were dimming stars and the worn remnant of an old moon in the western sky; they were fainter as the mist rose, were lost as the path entered the woods.

The underbrush glistened, varnished by the steady, slow patter of falling drops, and the bushes had cool, wet fingers. Now came the pond scent, and at the shore it was suddenly lighter. The high fog rose slowly, feeling the compelling pull of sunlight in the upper air; the pond lay without ripple, the faintest film of mist blurring its dark mirror. In this shallow channel, shallower still in dry midsummer, my neighbor George's skiff and mine were beaded with drops of moisture. Like one who moves softly through a great chamber with many sleepers, I undid the mooring chain and shipped rowlocks; in this hush, the grate of sand under the keel sounded thunder-loud. Then there was the small chuckling of water under the bow, the drifting gurgle of the spinning whorls leaving the oars.

* * *

Now it is lighter still as sunrise nears. The fog lifts higher, even as I clear the last rocking lily pads, and the pond lilies sway their sleepy heads without waking. And now there comes the first small wind from the south, and the blank mirror of the pond is flawed by shifting, streaked patterns. The fog clots and gathers and moves lazily northward to a rendezvous. Darkness lingers like low smoke under the trees on the eastern shore, but now their tops are silvered in the growing light. From the marshy shallows three ducks take wing, rise slantingly, wheel in formation and dwindle toward the islands. There is a break in the low fog, rolling and tumbling slowly overhead; and through the gap one sees a higher strata of cloud flecks, motionless, serenely remote, touched now with rose. And I drift, oars trailing, waiting.

* * *

Yet I know, drifting with this freshening wind, that this morning I shall see no sunrise. Overhead the high fog turns pearl, then flushes. The color deepens, then fades, and the light over the pond strengthens and takes on a new quality. The moment has passed, the sun risen; it is another day, and the low clouds thicken. Then the southern coves are misted with gray, and across the ruffled water marches a thin, trailing shower. Drops patter; I hear the small drumming sound of its passing, and the gray veil blurs the northern shore. No pageant of color, this, yet I am happy that I came.

For, as the oars dip, I remember other dawns of other summers. I remember a lantern-lit ice house, and the echoing, misty caverns where we pried loose the great blocks of cool green, and how we sent them with a hollow rumble down wet skidways. Before dawn we had loaded wagons, fed horses and cleaned stables; in the first red sun, we went rattling over cobbles to eat hugely; the aproned cook yawned as we talked tolerantly of a lie-abed world with railroad hands and milkmen. And there were other dawns of barnyards, and the flat mist over cornfields; I remember the dusk in haymows, the long lines of waiting cattle, the stanchions' impatient rattle, the steady, frothy tinkle of filling pails. And still others there were of a flying field in cool French dawns, when the running flicker of light that all night long had danced along the northeast horizon paled and waned, and the nearer birdsong covered the distant grumbling of guns. In all, there had been this freshness, this new wonder. What is there in this morning hour that sets it apart?

* * *

Now the wind comes wet and fresh from the south, and the small waves chuck and slap under the bow. No longer is this fresh world mine alone; I hear a car rumble down distant Lafayette Street, trace its passage through waking Jaalam Town. In the three summer cottages in this southeast cove, there are signs of waking and from the sand a gray cat, tail curled decorously, eyes me with a fixed gravity. Now the swallows are busy over the wrinkled water, dipping, rising. The open reach of the pond is now in full light; in the coves there still lingers a hint of mist and the flat smell of drowsing fresh water as I coast quietly through the shallows, gathering the still unopened pond lilies. Their long pink stems are cool and rubbery and smooth; and, rowing out into the wind again, their sleepy smell drifts with me. In the odor of meadowsweet I thread the three islands and pass Tom's rock, its sloping sides deep-chiseled with the initials of Jaalam boys of forgotten generations. Now the wet wind is marbled with woodsmoke; Jaalam Town and this eastern world are awake, as I swing slowly homeward to my own quiet cove through this gray morning.

There has been no sudden flaming of dawn, no memorable colors painting the east. Yet this do I see, and remember. The hidden sun is now high, so swiftly does he run, and in these low clouds athwart his course there is a break. Great shafts of light stream through; and, with the slow march of the clouds, they revolve, the silver spokes of a great wheel. Almost, as I drift and watch, I can hear the low thunder of silver-shod hoofs as the white horses of the morning race tirelessly westward on their unending course. For an instant, the very turning of the earth is palpable, evident. I know now how mythology was born, of moments of mystery such as this.

* * *

And daily there comes this moment of wonder. The earth wheels on its appointed round, and day renews itself; darkness is forever swallowed up in light. So commonplace is this that we accept without thought. But I think, as I paddle in toward our small cove, that, were this more rare, every new day would see watchers on our Jaalam hills. Every day would then be a new, a fresh adventure. And, watching, we would have the sense of dawn speeding over the Atlantic toward us, over the long, resistless hills and hollows of gray sea, with darkness still lingering in their valleys while the crests are shot with green translucence. The crests curl and comb as the dawn wind freshens. Now they are faintly pink with the first flush of sunlight, the coastwise fog banks are touched with rose, and one by one along the long sweep of waking shore the wheeling lights blink and sleep. Now first the sun touches the long sandy sickles, the brown steady headlands. And on our inland Jaalam hills, waiting as the east slowly lightens, we would hear that long wave of bird song, that runs ever with the dawn, wake, and grow in slow crescendo, and then dwindle and pass westward.

The keel grates on sand again, and I am at once ashamed and glad. I see too few dawns. But I have seen this, and shall remember.

DANIEL CHASE

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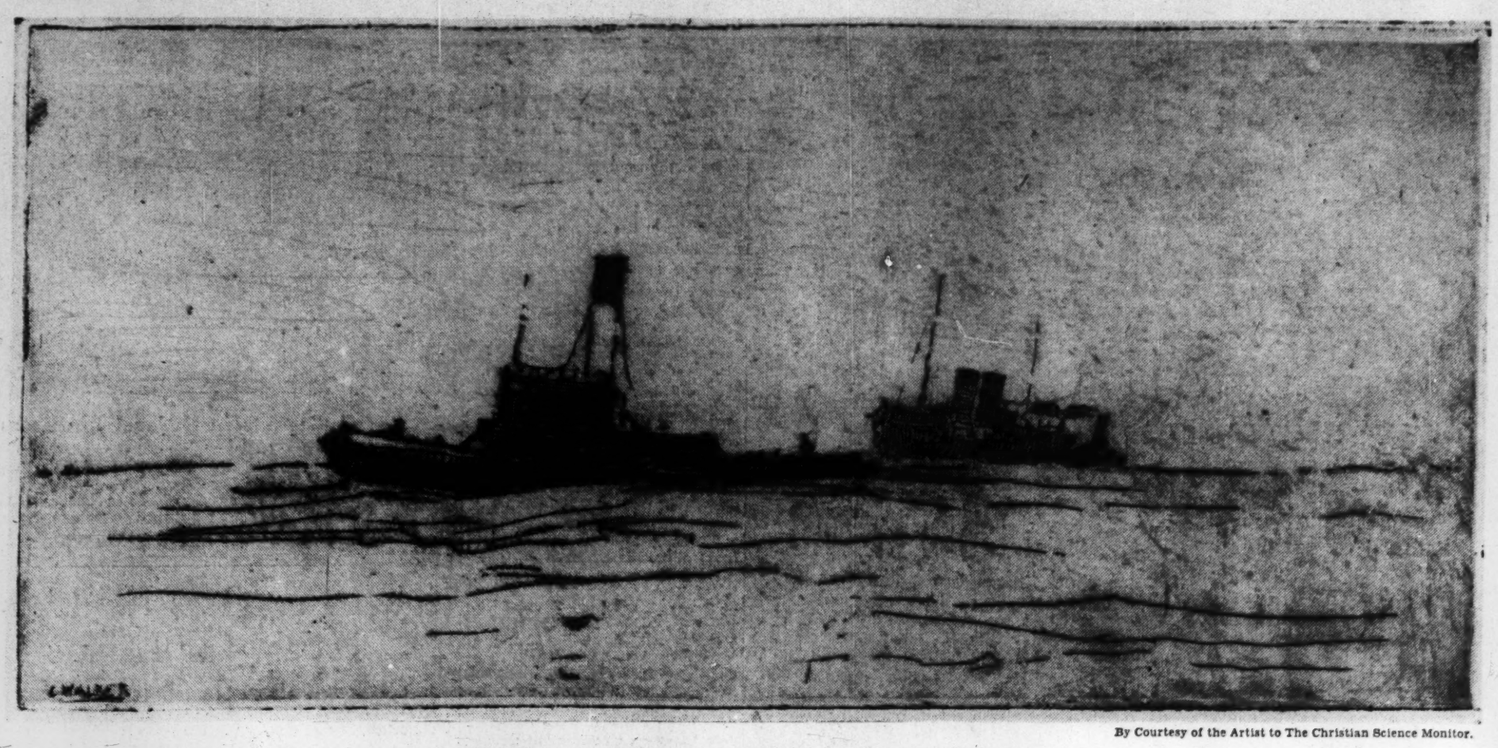

By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor.

"THE CHANNEL AT DOVER": *An Etching by Lawrence Walker*

WITHOUT A SINGLE wash of color to aid him and using the fewest possible lines, the artist has skillfully conveyed the gray windiness so characteristic of the English Channel; and the movement of the water which, by reason of its tone, suggests weight rather than buoyancy.

Cross Channel boats, like shuttles on a loom thrown backward and forward, weave patterns of smoke between England and France; small tugs, resting so low on the water that their decks are washed and washed again by the waves; little steamers hooting merrily in passing—all these make up the picture that Channel passengers know so well.

"Moderate sea; wind freshening." The familiar words are written over every inch of this etching. We feel the lift and swing of the current and see, in fancy, the outline of the coast ahead.

The Summer Herders' Huts of Norway

MANY OF THE tiny habitations one glimpses from the fjords or valleys on distant heights are seters, although the majority are completely hidden by distance and the folds of the mountains. To climb up to one of these seters is to climb Jack's beanstalk ladder and re-enter the realm of the nursery tale. It is, quite properly, a long climb.

The faint path that winds into the forest beyond the farm is hardly more than an indication of passed footsteps and, as it begins to ascend, the uninitiated cannot see it at all. It goes around half-sunken boulders, it wades through streams tinkling down to join the river below. It leads into shadowy copses and out of them into marshy clearings where the white silken wool flower is blooming. Its trace is obliterated on the springy moss, but is caught again on the bank beyond. Up and up, twisting with every slope and declivity of the ground; picked out with pink everlasting and orchids the size of a finger nail. Up and up, until it opens after one hour—or two, or three, or five—out on a sloping plateau, where a miniature log cabin, with a blue door and blue window frames, is enclosed in a rustic fence precisely like an illustration from Mother Goose or the cottage that Hansel and Gretel stumbled upon.

Far below is the curve of the village road and the spire of the village church. It is hard to tell the green turf roofs of the far-away farm buildings from the green field around them. But despite the distance of the diminished scene, the sound of the farm bell floats up in the unstirring air. The seter has been elevated and set apart from the mundane activities below, but who can resist looking down over the tree tops and tracing out the boundaries of the meadows and trying to distinguish one roof from another?

But the key hanging outside the door invites the visitor in, and the door handle, which is a knot of a tree, twisted, carved, and polished, turns to give admission. The door is so low and the room is so small, it is like squeezing into a doll's house. The chairs are tree stumps or tree roots, ingeniously shaped and rubbed to smoothness. The corner fireplace is stone naïvely carved; the table scoured white. In the still smaller adjoining room, the built-in beds are covered with hand-woven quilts and quite obviously intended for Goldilocks and the three bears. Each simple object—the bouquet of wild flowers, the touch of painting on the hanging shelves, the hearts and roses cut out of the cupboard doors, the shining copper utensils hung beside the fireplace—speaks of sunny morning hours when the solitary occupant burnishes up and embellishes her pied-à-terre; of Saturday nights and Sundays when her sweetheart, after tramping "up the airy mountain and down the rushy glen," sits by the fire on the doorsteps and hollows a spoon-holder out of a bit of burl or whittles a lock or a latch from a piece of wood.—From "Norway, Changing and Changeless," by AGNES ROTHERY. (New York: Viking.)

Clouds in a Quiet Place

WHENEVER HE SPOKE of his youth he would speak of it in terms of that summer. He thought of a procession of hot, sunshiny days with the horizon wavering and all the plain below the house warm as fire. The waters of the Deel glittered beside the dry gravel, or flowed without sound, streaked with bowed rushes. The bog-pools glittered with masses of snowy cloud, inverted motionless in the dark water.

Long after, when he recalled those days, it seemed to him he did nothing but lie under the sun for hour after hour among the reeds and the gorse, looking down into those pools, and listening to Nicholas, who lay on his back beside him, talking of the motions of the clouds or squirming around to look with him at their inverted cumuli passing slowly and magically, as in a dark lantern, from one rush-fringe to another. . . .

They might have held a lighted candle in the air and the flame would not have stirred. If they raised their heads to look they would have seen no living thing, and if they listened they heard the faint hiss of a scythe far away.

"I like," said Nicholas, "to be in a quiet place like this, away from the noise of the roads."

Leo took off his coat and lay scanning the pool in vain for signs of life. Sometimes he could not pierce the refulgence of the clouds, and his eyes were lost then in the aerial distances below him. He scarcely heard Nicholas speaking.

"A cloud is a lovely thing, Leo. It is so fair and round. All shapes that clouds have are lovely, and yet, do you see, they have no shape at all, Leo? Will I explain that to you? It is because they are of the nature of water that is fluxive, and light that is everywhere, and air that no man has ever seen. That is why."—From "A Nest of Simple Folk," by SEAN O'FAOLAIN. (New York: Viking.)

Det glade budskap

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MED SANN RELIGION følger stor og dyp glede, da tungsinn og sørgmodighet ikke har noget å gjøre med tilværelsens kjensgjerninger, sannhetene med hensyn til Gud og Hans univers.

Gjennem Kristen Videnskaps helbredelsesvirksomhet er store skarer av menn og kvinner blitt hjulpet; de har fått en bedre helse og er blitt satt i stand til å løse mange av de problemer som de før hadde stått rådløse overfor. Kristen Videnskap viser menneskene villfarelsens intethet og hjelper dem derved til å bevise sannheten av Kristi Jesu ord (Johannes 16:22): "Ingen tar eders glede fra eder."

I Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* av Mary Baker Eddy er det med uimotståelig logikk fremsatt en åndelig slutningsrekke som, når den er blitt forståelsesfullt anvendt på den menneskelige tilværelses problemer, har helbredet de syke, reist de døende til nytt liv, trøstet de sørgende og bragt overflod hvor armod syntes å råde. Er det å undres over at det gis umiddelbare og sterke uttrykk for takknemlighet ved de vidnesbyrdmøter som holdes hver onsdag aften i Kristen Videnskaps kirker over hele verden?

Kristen Videnskap er basert på den forutsetning at Gud er Alt. Han er uendelig god, den all-mektige, all-vitende, alt-elskende Fader-Moder Gud. Og da Han er Alt—alt godt—utgår intet annet enn godt fra Ham. Alene det høieste og beste, det elskeligste, det fullstendige og fullkomne, gir uttrykk for Gud og Hans uforanderlige lov. Guds rike er det virkeliges rike—det åndelige univers. Guds barn, skapt i Hans billede, er åndelige, fullkomne og udødelige. Dette er den gledebringende sannhet som forjager den løgn som prøver å få oss til å tro at mennesket er et offer for synd, sykdom og død.

En erkjennelse av sannheten angående mennesket leder til tilintetgjørelsen av alt det disharmoniske den som søker hjelp, måtte synes å kjempe med. Når vi holder fast ved tilværelsens kjensgjerninger som de er fremsatt i Bibelen og Kristen Videnskaps lærebok, og vet at vi bare har noget å gjøre med det gode og det sanne, lærer vi å sønderbryte de hårde lenker som de dødelige sanser pålegger oss idet de søker å narre oss til å tro at det eksisterer en makt som kalles det onde, og at mennesket er undergitt denne makt.

Som et eksempel på Kristen Videnskaps befriende og helbredende makt kan nevnes følgende tilfelle: en soldat var plaget av stadig dårlig helse, som skulde være et resultat av et ulykkestilfelle som hendte mens han gjorde aktiv tjeneste. Han skaffet sig noget motstrebende Kristen Videnskaps lærebok og begynte å lese den. Han blev så fordypet i denne boks innhold at han den første aften fortsatte å lese til efter midnatt, til tross for at han siden ulykkestilfellet hadde vært ute av stand til å lese i mere enn en halv time ad gangen.

Som han fortsatte a lese boken eftertenksomt, forlot det plagsomme onde ham helt og holdent, og han blev et normalt, friskt menneske. Det kunde være rimelig å stille det spørsmål: "Hvad hadde boken gjort for ham?" Svaret går ut på at den hadde åpnet hans tanke til å ta imot det glade budskap om Guds lov om det evigvarende gode—en lov som virker uten nogen som helst stans eller hindring. Hans erkjennelse av denne godgjørende lov tilintetgjorde de falske antagelser om sykdom og nød som hadde holdt ham i trældom i mange år, og han var helbredet.

Mrs. Eddy sier (*Science and Health*, s. 304): "Dette er Kristen Videnskaps lære: at guddommelig Kjærlighet ikke kan bli berøvet sin manifestasjon eller sin gjenstand; at glede ikke kan vendes om til sorg, for sorg er ikke herre over glede; at det gode aldri kan frembringe ondt; at materie aldri kan frembringe sinn eller liv resultere i død. Det fullkomne menneske—styret av Gud, dets fullkomne Prinsipp—er syndfritt og evig." Når den enkelte under sitt studium i ydmykhet får et glimt av sannheten i disse ord, er det lite å undres over at han i sitt daglige liv og virke har en takknemlighetens sang på lebene.

Bibelen er full av uttrykk for glede og takknemlighet. Salmisten sier (Salme 16:11): "Du skal kunngjøre mig livets vei; gledes fylde er for ditt åsyn, livsalighet ved din høire hånd evindelig," ord som alle ærlige og opriktige Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskapsmenn] beviser sannheten av.

Ubegrenset glede og trøst er å finne i Guds, den uendelige Kjærlighets, nærvær. Ved til stadighet å erkjenne det evige og uforanderlige godes makt og nærvær hjelper vi til med i nogen grad å forjage villfarelsens tåker for hele menneskeheten.

Oplysninger meg hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Whisper

I should like to whisper
to one who understands
quiet tones.
I should like to hear peace
make soft music
with its wings
in the room.

ELIZABETH SELDEN

Glad Tidings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUE RELIGION is a thing of great joy, since gloom and sadness are no part of the facts of being, the truths about God and His universe.

Through the healing ministrations of Christian Science, great numbers of men and women have been blessed, benefited in health, and enabled to solve many of the problems which previously had perplexed them. Christian Science is showing mankind the nothingness of error, thereby helping them to prove the truth of the words of Christ Jesus (John 16:22), "Your joy no man taketh from you."

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is set forth with irresistible logic a chain of spiritual reasoning which, when understandingly applied to the problems of human existence, has healed the sick, restored the dying, comforted the sorrowing, and brought abundance where penury seemed to dwell. Is it any wonder that there are spontaneous outpourings of gratitude at the Wednesday evening testimony meetings which are held in Christian Science churches the world over?

Christian Science is based on the premise of the allness of God. He is infinite good, the all-powerful, all-knowing, all-loving, Father-Mother God. And since He is All—all good—nothing but good emanates from Him. The highest and best, the most lovely, the complete and perfect, alone represent God and His unchanging law. God's realm is the realm of the real—the spiritual universe. God's children, made in His image, are spiritual, perfect, and immortal. This is the joyous truth which dispels the lie that would make us believe man to be the victim of sin, sickness, and death.

A perception of the truth about man results in the destruction of whatever seems to be discordant with the individual in question. Clinging to the facts of being as set forth in the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, and identifying ourselves with only the good and the true, we learn to break the harsh shackles of mortal sense which would deceive us into thinking that there is a power named evil, and that man is at the mercy of this power.

As an illustration of the liberating and healing power of Christian Science, the case of a soldier who suffered continual ill-health, supposedly the result of an accident which occurred while he was in active service, may be cited. This man somewhat reluctantly obtained the Christian Science textbook and commenced to read it. So absorbed was he in the contents of the book that the first night he read on until well past midnight, regardless of the belief that since the accident he had been unable to read for more than half an hour at a time.

As he continued earnestly to read the book, the troublesome complaint completely left him, and he became a normal, healthy man. The question might fairly be asked, "What had the book done for him?" The answer is that it had opened his thought to the glad tidings of God's law of perpetual good—a law which operates without let or hindrance. His perception of this beneficent law destroyed the false beliefs of sickness and distress which had held him in bondage for many years, and he was healed.

Mrs. Eddy states (Science and Health, p. 304): "This is the doctrine of Christian Science: that divine Love cannot be deprived of its manifestation, or object; that joy cannot be turned into sorrow, for sorrow is not the master of joy; that good can never produce evil; that matter can never produce mind nor life result in death. The perfect man—governed by God, his perfect Principle—is sinless and eternal." As each student humbly glimpses the truth of those words, it is little wonder that he goes through the days with a song of gratitude on his lips.

The Bible is full of expressions of gladness and thankfulness. The Psalmist says (Psalms 16:11), "Thou wilt shew me the path of life: in thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore," words which are being proved true by all honest and sincere students of Christian Science.

Limitless joy and comfort are found in the presence of God, who is infinite Love. By constantly acknowledging the power and presence of eternal and unchanging good, we are helping to dispel, in some degree, the mists of error for all mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Science and Health
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY
PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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Imports Jump 39 Per Cent In Bay State Area

Customs District shows $70,493,514 in valuation of goods received in six months of 1939.

Imports at the Massachusetts Customs District—chiefly the port of Boston—jumped 39 per cent in value to $70,493,514 during the first six months of this year, as compared with the similar period last year, it was announced today by Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The gain is particularly significant when it is seen that imports for the entire United States in that period were only 14 per cent ahead of a year ago, the commerce analysis shows.

Exports of American products from the Massachusetts customs district in the six-month period increased from $9,717,196 a year ago to $9,975,390 in the first six months of this year. Total exports, however, declined five per cent because the re-exports of foreign goods shipped in and then out of the country were so much lighter this year than last, it was explained by officials of the Boston office of the Bureau. Total value of all exports for the first six months was $10,588,770, the report shows.

The United Kingdom sent the greatest amount of goods to this district in the six-month period, valued at $7,431,404 and also took the largest amount of Massachusetts goods of any nation, valued at $4,449,443.

Italy shipped the Massachusetts district $1,441,652 worth of goods in the first six months of this year and was 14th on the list of nations sending the largest amounts of goods. Germany shipped so little that it appears in "all other countries" in the report, rather than having a separate classification. The second largest amount was sent by Cuba—$4,993,081 worth.

In exports, Japan was second in the value of goods taken from Massachusetts customs district, — $813,932 worth — and Italy was third with $694,818. Germany took $489,072, the sixth country in the list. The large shipments of scrap metal from this port to all these countries, is a factor of importance in bringing up their position in the list of nations taking highest value of goods.

R. I. Governor Tackles New Problem of Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Aug. 30—The Federal Government's retrenchment in WPA expenditures has left Gov. William H. Vanderbilt with a new and rather perplexing problem. Just when he had the State's economy in apple pie order, or at least definitely heading that way, he was suddenly faced with the prospect of having to raise an additional $500,000 for relief.

But no one in Rhode Island is apprehensive of starving. The Governor, scion of the old Dutch patroon who founded the New York Central Railroad, and youngest chief executive in the State's long history, has already vanquished a formidable array of problems, and even those who scoffed loudest when he assumed office last January are now conceding that he will find a way out.

The Governor, himself, it is known, is hopeful of finding some permanent solution to the relief problem, a solution which takes proper cognizance of the realities left in the wake of a decade of deflated employment.

To consider all espects of the situation, he has appointed a special commission. A report is looked for shortly.

Follows Previous Pattern

In naming such a commission, the Governor appears to be following a pattern evolved since he assumed office. It is recalled, for instance, that his measures combining all State functions into 13 departments and otherwise "streamlining" the State governmental structure, resulted from the studies of just such an expert study.

Likewise, his Civil Service Law, said by some to be the strictest yet adopted in the United States. The Civil Service Law which will go into operation next January is expected to end the "spoils system." Candidates for the position of Director of the Civil Service Department are now being examined.

The Governor's office reports many department heads are serving at lower wages and giving more time than they would in private industry.

Taking politics out of State purchases, a 25 per cent saving has been accomplished in buying from "safety pins to automibiles," it is reported.

Tighter Liquor Control

The appointment of efficient department heads is said by police to be responsible for a tightening of liquor control.

Establishments which have operated for years in violations of the provisions of the law have been severely penalized on evidence obtained by inspectors, who formerly looked to the police for this work.

Not only have retail liquor dealers and dine and dance place operators had their licenses suspended but wholesalers, who previously had boasted political connections, have also found themselves unable to operate because their licenses had been taken away for periods, which varied with the nature of the offense.

The labor problem is receiving study by Governor Vanderbilt. A commission is now making a study of industrial conditions in the State, with a view to presenting legislation next year that will aid the worker and the employer. The commission includes members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor and Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket, employers and Director of Labor, Harvey Saul.

Study Juvenile Courts

Another commission is studying the reorganization of the courts with a view to establishing juvenile courts.

A board is also studying building laws with the intent of making impossible a fire similar to the one which destroyed the Roger Williams Manor with the loss of three lives. This and hundreds of others in the State were found to be "fire traps" although they were built in accordance with existing laws.

Gale Off Shore Delays Shipping

While weather officials were predicting cessation of heavy rains by this afternoon, shipping in Boston harbor was delayed today by a northeasterly gale which reached 40 miles an hour off Highland Light, Cape Cod. Some small craft suffered damage, others scurried to sheltered waters and larger vessels reached port late.

The Eastern Steamship Lines' New York, from New York, and St. John, from Yarmouth, N. S., were both an hour tardy in arriving. Ordinarily able to dock under their own power the two passenger vessels each required the assistance of a tug this morning. Two Merchants and Miners ships were also held up. The Juniata from Norfolk and Baltimore will dock at 7 p. m. instead of 7 a. m. The Kent docked at noon instead of 7 a. m.

Driving rain, meanwhile, prevented moving of cargo in and out of ships now tied up at Boston piers.

A regular "northeaster," the storm is strictly a coastal disturbance, according to the weather report. It arose off the middle Atlantic coast, moving slowly northeastward with increasing intensity.

Off Nantucket early this morning, center of the disturbance reached gale proportions, meteorologists said. "Gale proportions," according to U. S. weather terminology, means a wind with a velocity of from 39 to 54 miles an hour..

Liquor Posters Stir N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 30—In spite of much criticism, posters advertising liquor will be installed in the 33 stores maintained by the New Hampshire Liquor Commission within the next two weeks. Donald Erion, son-in-law of Gov. Francis P. Murphy, will serve as exclusive selling agent for the advertising space through the General Advertising Company of Nashua.

In letters dispatched to the various distillers selling to the State system it is declared that "there are only a limited number of posters available and if you expect to be included, please wire or phone our agents.

Distillers will be charged $100 a year per poster, payable in monthly installments.

There has been considerable criticism of the move. It is held that it is not the function of the State Liquor Commission to expand the sale of liquor. In answer, it is pointed out that the signs would be so placed that only those people in the stores would be able to see them and that considerable revenue would accrue to the State.

Police Request Refused

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today refused the request of a Boston police delegation that vacancies in the force be filled. The Mayor explained the budget made no provision for such appointments.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, occasional rain this afternoon and early tonight; Thursday generally fair; continued cool; moderate to fresh easterly winds, shifting to northerly and diminishing.

For Central New England on Friday: Generally fair weather with rising temperature.

Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; cooler in north portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, occasional rain on the coast tonight; Thursday generally fair with moderate temperature.

Rhode Island: Occasional rain tonight; Thursday generally fair and slightly warmer.

Connecticut: Cloudy, occasional rain in the southeast portion tonight; Thursday generally fair and slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh easterly winds over north portion and fresh to strong northeast winds shifting to northerly and diminishing over south portion; mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday with occasional rain over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	72	Minneapolis	67	88
Bermuda	81	87	New Orleans	78	93
Chicago	69	85	New York	61	69
Denver	60	88	Norfolk	66	68
Helena	53	81	Philadelphia	59	73
Kansas City	70	—	St. Louis	66	85
Los Angeles	64	84	San Francisco	56	77
Miami	75	89	Washington	68	77

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 30.
B—Maximum, Aug. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:26 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Thursday, 12:40 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:53 p. m.

Motorcar Joins Three R's

Massachusetts high school students will receive textbook instruction on automobile driving if school authorities agree to a proposal by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, that such courses be made available.

The Registrar announced that a State-published textbook, called "Man and the Motor Car" will be available at cost to all high schools desiring copies. A teacher's manual will also be supplied. Mr. Goodwin revealed that the book is already in use in more than 20 schools.

"There has been a pressing need for this book," Mr. Goodwin said. "Massachcusetts has more than 200,000 enrolled students this fall and 75 per cent of them will be drving automobiles within three years after they graduate."

The Goodwin proposal has the support of Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education.

Pupils passing the school training examinations will receive a certificate which will excuse them from the oral tests when they later apply for driving licenses. However, they will still be forced to undergo the usual eye and road tests.

Drum Corps Loom Large in Veteran Activities

By Lyman Fisher, Staff Photographer

Caught by the Camera in the Parade and at the Boston Garden

1—Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, Washington, who addressed the V. F. W. in Boston today.

2—The Kansas City cowboy band which marched in the long parade yesterday.

3—The junior drum and bugle corps from Lebanon, Pa., the Frederick W. Fuhrman Post, an all-girl corps, as were many competing at the Boston Garden today.

4—Drum Major Jackie Fromm, from Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

5—When rain fell in showers during yesterday's parade, newspapers were a boon to these spectators.

6—A big business selling peach baskets so that the rear ranks could see the parade was reported.

Union's Position Is Criticized In Grocery Strike

Prominent labor and State officials as well as the representative of an affected employer directed concerted criticism today at the Boston Warehousemen's Union, which continued its strike against four Boston chain stores.

Kenneth I. Taylor, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, declared the strike "illegal" because the warehousemen failed to seek the sanction of their parent organization, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. Mr. Taylor also criticized the warehousemen's refusal to arbitrate.

The same charge was made by John L. Campos, member of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. According to Mr. Campos, George H. Stack, business agent of the Warehousemen's Union, refused arbitration not only with the State Board, but also with a Federal board, or with a private group. Mr. Campos called "untrue" Mr. Stack's charges that the State Board had thrice turned down the Warehousemen's demands.

Efforts to reach Mr. Stack for comment had not succeeded by noon, today.

Charles F. Adams, Treasurer of the First National Stores, said he did not know anything about the burning of one of the chain's trucks near Attleboro early today.

Rain Drenches Drum Corps

(Continued from Page 1)

the elements, made their decisions.

When it was all over the two drum corps retreated from the field the press gone from their garish uniforms, the gilded braid bedraggled, the headgear matted. And the judges, likewise retreating in a dampened condition, called a halt and asked for instructions.

Col. Harold Skinner of Newport, Ky., in charge of the affair ordered a retreat to the Boston Garden. And in that arena for the rest of today and on into the night these "most noise producing" corps drummed and bugled for the "world" title.

General Hines Speaks

More serious affairs occupied the attention of encampment today, among these being two addresses. First came Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, veterans administrator at Washington, and a figure well known to military organizations. He asserted that the American people will not tolerate "for long" alien groups and alien isms and asked the V. F. W. to officially condemn them as "un-American."

General Hines' sharply worded prepared address suggested that "before attempting to advocate changes in our form of government and our methods of procedure thereunder, it would be well for them (such aliens) to first learn what the American form of government stands for."

"They cause among themselves and among other citizens of our Nation," General Hines continued, "racial prejudices and hatred that interfere with their progress and our own—and if such an attitude is persisted in, will certainy lead to definite measures not only to curtail such efforts but to entirely eliminate them.

As Un-American

"I think we should condemn such actions as un-American," the veteran's administrator asserted. "We cannot and should not attempt to follow these alien ideas, which stir up hatreds and cause friction among Americans. We have great sympathy with the thought that European problems should be peacefully solved, but believe they should stay where they belong—in Europe.

"I am very glad to say that we do not find members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars among these un-American groups."

General Hines devoted much of his talk to a resume of veterans' affairs, pointing out that employment was the "most important issue confronting veterans today," and adding that records in Washington showed an 18 per cent increase in veterans' employment in June over the corresponding month a year ago.

The talk was delivered as the convention settled down to business after yesterday's rain-sprinkled five-hour parade, in which 15,000 veterans covered a two-mile route to the music of 100 bands.

Rise in Pay Rolls Shown in 19 of 22 Bay State Groups

Nineteen of 22 major industries listed by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries showed increased pay rolls in July over the corresponding period a year ago, according to figures released by the State Planning Board. While the number of people employed was 16 per cent larger than a year ago total pay rolls were 23 per cent greater.

Industrial activity in Massachusetts ended the month of July with an index figure nearly 15 per cent above last year.

Leading the rise was the 43.5 per cent gain in floor area of new building contracts awarded, an advance in the index figure from 26.9 last year to 38.6. Cotton textile activity came next with a jump of 11 index points or 34.6 per cent.

New orders received by Massachusetts factories give promise of continued industrial activity.

Index of Industrial Activity in Massachusetts (Average Years 1925-27—Base 100)

	July	
	1939	1938
Composite	80.7	70.3
Employment	73.3	63.2
Electric power	138.8	137.9
New building (area)	38.6	26.9
Shoe production	97.1	94.0
Cotton textile	42.8	31.8

Trends Denote Boston May Be Town's Refuge

Growth of population in suburbs, and need for further service, may force Greater Boston.

Brookline, Newton and the various other towns of Metropolitan Boston may want to stay out of Boston's fiscal and political tangles, and scorn the idea of a "Greater Boston." Nevertheless, unification of certain functions under metropolitan authority may be forced by present population trends, some observers believed today.

Boston's population is about stationary. The suburbs grow. These facts were shown in a study by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau released this week.

Because of these trends, many feel that police, fire and school administration eventually will be placed on a metropolitan basis, and that they certainly ought to be, if savings to taxpayers are to be made.

Already the water, sewage, park, transportation and port facilities of the area are managed by metropolitan agencies, including the Metropolitan District Commission, the Division of Metropolitan Planning, and the Boston Port Authority.

Largest Fire Department

"The City of Boston has a larger and more expensive fire department than any other city of its size in the United States," declared Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission. "This is because the suburban towns depend, consciously or unconsciously, on Boston's facilities for reserves in case of a big fire. It is not unusual for Boston equipment to be dispatched to neighboring towns."

H. C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau agreed, saying:

"If some of these towns were isolated, chances are they would have to support larger fire control units."

He added that there is some overlapping between Boston and the various towns, and also in the City of Boston itself.

Mr. Hultman, who was formerly Boston police commissioner, described the police situation as similar to the fire problem, only worse because organized crime operates on a large scale, geographically.

Widens Crime Field

"A crook may commit a crime in Boston or a neighboring town. With an automobile he can cross the town line in two or three minutes. Police then have to telephone the police of neighboring communities, all of which takes time. A metropolitan police system would solve this."

Already there is the nucleus of such a system in the police force of the MDC, which consists of 250 men.

Henry J. Smith, Chairman of the Boston School Committee, strongly urged organizing the schools on a metropolitan basis.

"Towns which oppose organizing our educational system on a metropolitan basis are contributing to the downfall of Boston," he said. "Our educational system could be run much more economically if unified. Separate organizations are very costly.

"Greater efficiency would result because a metropolitan system could afford higher priced administrators. I believe this goes for some other departments of governmennt too," he concluded.

Towns Get Free Ride

Answering the oft-repeated objection of suburban towns that Boston's taxes are too high, Frank H. Malley, Secretary of the Boston Planning Board, declared that "the other towns are riding for half fare. Their people use Boston streets and other facilities, and make their living here, but pay no taxes in Boston."

Both he and Mr. Loeffler described the Boston metropolitan area as an economic, commercial and geographical unit. They raised the question, How long will it be before the political lines dividing it become dimmer?

Mr. Loeffler emphasized that for Boston the outlook is gloomy. The population growth achieved by the Boston economic machine will practically all take place outside the city itself. Boston must gear its improvements, he said, to a stationary population. This, he pointed out, is likely to injure the growing suburbs in the long run.

Takes Opposite View

William Stanley Parker, Chairman of the Boston Planning Board, took a different position. He agreed to the desirability of planning on a metropolitan basis, but questioned the value of obliterating political lines. Higher costs, greater complexities and more unwieldiness might result, he declared.

"Co-operation among the towns now existing should acomplish the purpose," he stated. "It might be well for the planning, construction and administrative agencies of the various towns to meet to discuss mutual problems once or twice a year. This would facilitate understanding, but would not take away autonomy of the towns. While planning must consider the whole area, it must also recognize the needs and desires of neighborhoods and districts."

He described co-operation as the "only realistic solution," since political unification is "impossible."

DeWitt John

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
The Lane Sisters in "Daughters Courageous." 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Also "Parents on Trial," with Jean Parker. 1:55, 5:05, 8:05.

University—
Robert Donat in "Goodbye, Mr. Chips." 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. Also the Jones Family in "Everybody's Baby." 1:30, 4:40, 8:05. Tomorrow: Johnny Weissmuller in "Tarzan Finds a Son." Also "Naughty But Nice," with Dick Powell.

Keith Memorial—
"In Name Only," with Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:54. Also "Frontier Marshall," with Randolph Scott and Nancy Kelly. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Shirley Temple in "Susannah of the Mounties." Also "Sorority House," with Anne Shirley and James Ellison. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45 p. m. Tomorrow: Laurence Olivier and Ralph Richardson in "Clouds Over Europe." also "Winner Take All," with Tony Martin and Gloria Stuart.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff, Lloyd Nolan and Patricia Morison. Fenway: 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Chicken Wagon Family," with Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo. Fenway, 1, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30. Tomorrow: Bing Crosby in "The Star Maker." Also "Death of a Champion," with Lloyd Nolan and Virginia Dale.

Radio—Page 10

Tremont—
Robert Donat in "Thirty-nine Steps." Also Chas. Laughton in "Henry the VIII." Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Lucky Night," with Robert Taylor and Myrna Loy. Also "Of Human Bondage," with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Wall Street Cowboy," starring Roy Rogers. 10:53 a. m., 1:35, 3:59, 6:22, 9:05. Also "Good Girls Go to Paris," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 9:30, 11:56 a. m., 2:29, 5:02, 7:35, 10:08.

State and Orpheum—
"The Wizard of Oz," featuring Judy Garland, Ray Bolger, Jack Haley, Frank Morgan and Bert Lahr. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," featuring Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9. Tomorrow: Robert Taylor and Hedy Lamarr in "Lady of the Tropics." Also "The Glamour Girls," with Lew Ayres and Lana Turner.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hotel for Women," with Elsa Maxwell. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. Also "Island of Lost Men," with J Carroll Naish, Anna May Wong and Anthony Quinn. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:20.

Repertory—
"Lucky Night," with Robert Taylor and Myrna Loy. Also "Persons in Hiding," with J. C. Naish. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan in Reno," Sidney Toler and Ricardo Cortez. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Second Fiddle," with Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 3:35, 6:35, 9:45.

Fine Arts—
"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." 1:45, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:35. Also "March of the Movies." 1:30, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:20.

Trans-Lux—
Deanna Durbin in "Three Smart Girls Grow Up." 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. Also "Let Us Live," starring Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Sullivan and Ralph Bellamy. 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Normandie—
"It's a Wonderful World," with Claudette Colbert and James Stewart. Also "Some Like It Hot," with Gene Krupa and Bob Hope.

Uptown—
"I Stole a Million. 2:35, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Second Fiddle," featuring Sonja Henie, Rudy Vallee and Mary Healy. 1, 4, 7, 10:05.

Metropolitan—
"The Star Maker," with Bing Crosby, Louise Campbell, Linda Ware and Ned Sparks. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Bride." 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper and Ray Milland. Also "Quick Millions," featuring the Jones Family.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Stained Glass by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by The Boston Federal Band. Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. 12 noon.

Boston Movie Houses List Pre-Labor Day Programs

Incoming Films

As is to be expected on the eve of Labor Day there will be a general reshuffling of movie programs this week, and every first-run in town is announcing a change of bill. The Keith-Memorial has already got under way with a new double bill that includes "In Name Only" (Carole Lombard, Cary Grant, and Kay Francis) and "Frontier Marshal" (Randolph Scott, Nancy Kelly, Cesar Romero, Binnie Barnes).

At the Metropolitan another "Beau Geste" comes to the screen beginning tomorrow in a double bill that includes "Quick Millions," the latest in the series of Jones Family adventures. "Beau Geste," it may be recalled, was made as a silent film in 1926 with a cast that included Ronald Colman, Noah Beery, and William Powell. The present picture has Gary Cooper in the Colman part, Brian Donlevy as the French Legion sergeant originally done by Mr. Beery, and J. Carrol Naish as Rasinoff. Ray Milland and Robert Preston are the other two brothers of the Geste trio. The story still follows the pattern of the original yarn about the loss of the precious stone in England, and the adventures of the brothers who enlisted in the Foreign Legion. William Wellman directed.

"In "Quick Millions" the Jones family are off to the Grand Canyon to inherit a gold mine. In the course of their adventures they become involved with Indian "ghosts," bogus geologists, and bandits. Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, George Ernest, Ken Howell, June Carlson, and Eddie Collins are in the cast. Malcolm St. Clair directed.

* * *

Miss Lamarr in 'Tropics'

Hedy Lamarr and Robert Taylor are the leading figures in "Lady of the Tropics," due Thursday at the State and Orpheum in a double feature program which will have "These Glamour Girls" for the other half of the bill. In "Lady of the Tropics" the cast will include Joseph Schildkraut, Gloria Franklin, Ernest Coassart, Charles Trowbridge, and Mary Taylor as a few of those in a long list of players.

The scenario apparently is concerned with a half-caste girl in Indo-China, a playboy American who forgets his fiancee and turns his attention to the half-caste (Miss Lemarr of course), and a rascally resident of great wealth who likewise is interested in the girl.

In "These Glamour Girls" Lew Ayres and Lana Turner are the chief players in a yarn about a dance hall girl who is invited to a college house party and outshines all of the social debutantes.

* * *

Film Festival

The schedule for the coming week in the film festival at the Fine Arts calls for the following pictures: Thursday, "Masquerade in Vienna"; Friday, Marlene Dietrich in "Shanghai Express"; Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata"; Tuesday and Wednesday, "Legong," Technicolor film from Bali.

* * *

'Star Maker' to Move

On Thursday Bing Crosby and "The Star Maker" will move over from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway where it will run in a double bill with "Death of a Champion," a detective picture based on the adventures of Oliver Quade, "the human encyclopedia," with Lloyd Nolan, Virginia Dale, and Donald O'Connor in the cast.

"The Star Maker," it probably will be remembered, turns on the career of a showman who discovers talented youngsters and gives them a chance to develop. Louise Campbell, Linda Ware, and Ned Sparks are among the players.

* * *

Crosby Encore

Bing Crosby, Joan Blondell, and Mischa Auer will be seen again at the Trans-Lux starting Friday in "East Side of Heaven." The picture is the one in which the infant "Sandy" made her debut. Among the others in the cast are Irene Hervey, C. Aubrey Smith, Jerome Cowan, and J. Farrell MacDonald. The second feature on the bill, "Spirit of Culver," has Jackie Cooper, Freddie Bartholomew, Andy Devine, Henry Hull, Tim Holt, Gene Reynolds, Jackie Moran, Kathryn Kane, and Marjorie Gateson among the players.

Sunshine Laundry

Revive that over-worked wardrobe—our service merits the approval of the discriminate.

—SHORE ROUTES—
Telephone BEACON 1790

8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

Mountains! Lakes! Sports! Canada!

FUN BEGINS at the NORTH STATION

LABOR DAY WEEKEND
MONTREAL & QUEBEC

BOSTON to MONTREAL & return — Round Trip $12; In Pullman Coaches Only $8

BOSTON to QUEBEC & return — Round Trip $13; In Pullman Coaches Only $10

Leave Sept. 1 or 2. Start back before midnight Sept. 4. Excursion fare; midnight not good in Parlor Cars or tickets not good in Parlor Cars or Club Car on the Ambassador. Pullman berths extra. Call Capitol 5070 for full information.

MARITIME PROVINCES

BOSTON to ST. JOHN and Return — Round Trip $10.00
Coaches Only

HALIFAX and Return — $16.25
Coaches Only

CHARLOTTETOWN and Return — $16.25
Coaches Only

and comparable low fares to other Maritime points. Leave Boston 9:30 P. M., daylight. Leave Halifax Aug. 31, Sept. start back from Halifax and St. John not later than Sept. 5. Charlottetown not later than Sept. 6. Coaches only.

BARGAIN EXCURSION
SUNDAY AND LABOR DAY
and Every Sunday until Oct. 8

Children under 12 Half Fare, under 5 free

CAPE ANN — $1.00 Round Trip
Leave North Station 8 A. M., 10:25 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 2:45 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 6 P. M., daylight. Return from Rockport as late as 9:40 P. M. (See Note below for Labor Day).

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me. — $1.69 Round Trip
Leave North Station 8 A. M., daylight. Returning, leave Old Orchard Beach—6:57 P. M. (See Note below for Labor Day).

THE WEIRS, N. H. Lake Winnipesaukee — $1.69 Round Trip
Leave North Station 8 A. M., daylight. Returning, leave Weirs 4:48 P. M. or 7:50 P. M.
(See Note below for Labor Day)

NOTE: LABOR DAY TIME SCHEDULES ARE DIFFERENT. Call Capitol 5070 or your local agent for full details.

Travel by BOSTON and MAINE

'Noiseless City' Drive Is Started In Providence, R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30—A noiseless city is the ambition of Councilman Albert E. Rider, who has introduced a resolution asking the ordinance committee to study and report remedial legislation.

Since he made known his plans, Councilman Rider has unsolicited experts listing causes why persons in many sections experience sleepless nights.

Some would have the cats silenced by law. Then there would be curfew on radio and unnecessary auto horn blowing would be stopped.

Then in the daytime there would be "soft pedaling" of noise.

Action is aimed against trucks, hawkers, fish horns but the "worse offenders is the United Electric Railways," one letter says.

"Nearly every third car on Broad Street has one flat wheel or more. Some of the cars have so many loose parts that I wonder they hold together. They bang, rattle, jangle, clank, and clatter all day and night until 3 o'clock in the morning," a doctor wrote.

Police, however, have the jump on the ordinance committee, and they are acting against late night noises.

Progress Made In Barre Strike Peace Parleys

SOUTH BARRE, Mass., Aug. 30 (AP)—The first sign of peace in this mill village, strike roiled for more than a month, came today.

Early this morning the striking A. F. of L. local met to hear a report of the first peace session, after its representatives and those of the South Barre Wool Combing Company had been gathered quietly at a Worcester hotel, herded by the County Sheriff, H. Oscar Rocheleau. So encouraged were the two factions they agreed to meet again, the time to be set.

The local which met just after midnight was told there was "progress."

Meanwhile Sheriff Rocheleau's 50 deputies kept guard at the mill and National Labor Relations Board Examiner Henry J. Kent prepared to hear evidence at the fifth of his sessions.

TYPICAL OUT-OF-TOWN RATES★ BETWEEN BOSTON AND

	Day	Night and Sunday
Hyannis, Mass.	.50	.25
New York City	.80	.50
Portland, Me.	.75	.40
Laconia, N. H.	.65	.35

★3 minute station-to-station rates

A small Federal Tax applies where the charge is 50c or over.

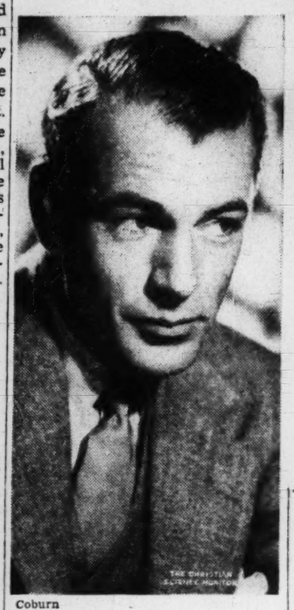
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

3 DAY Holiday AHEAD

Labor Day week end is the last of the long summer week ends. Plan now to enjoy it. Sit down at your telephone and make all your arrangements in a few minutes. People and places are within easy reach by telephone. Out-of-town rates are thrifty by day and cheap on nights and Sundays.

From Hollywood to Boston

Carole Lombard, Peggy Ann Garner, and Kay Francis
Now visible at the Keith Memorial in the film, "In Name Only"



Coburn

Gary Cooper
He will be seen in "Beau Geste" at the Metropolitan starting Thursday.

Hedy Lamarr
Coming Thursday to the screen at the State and Orpheum in "Lady of the Tropics."

Athletic Center Recommended For Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 30 — Construction of an all-purpose municipal recreation center, including a grandstand to seat 15,000 spectators, as a WPA project has been recommended to the Springfield City Council by a special commission which has been investigating such a proposal for several months.

The commission placed the cost of such a development at $512,558, of which the city's share is estimated at $197,920.

One or two outstanding events annually would yield revenue sufficient to provide for the annual expense of the recreation center.

Lynn Newspaper Guild Asks Court To Enjoin Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 30—Charges of conspiracy to violate rights guaranteed by the Constitution were made today in Federal District Court in Boston in a bill in equity brought against Mayor J. Fred Manning, and other municipal officers of Lynn, by the Lynn Newspaper Guild, a C. I. O. affiliate.

The Guild, which has been conducting a strike against the Lynn Daily Item, charges that the Mayor and Edward D. Callahan, Chief of Police; Patrick F. Shanahan, City Solicitor, and members of the City Council, acting "under the color of authority" contained in the city ordinances, entered into a conspiracy to deny the union's rights as guaranteed by the Constitution.

The rights which were said to have been violated included refusal by city officials to permit the strikers to distribute handbills, display placards, or picket peacefully.

The strike began on July 12, over acceptance of the Guild as the collective bargaining agency for the Item's workers.

The plaintiffs asked the court to declare that the city ordinances are unconstitutional and void, or that these ordinances are enforced in an unconstitutional manner. They also sought a preliminary injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with the conduct of the strike, an order of the court directing that the plaintiffs be given the authority required by the city ordinances to conduct the strike activities, and assessment of damages.

The defendants have been summoned to appear before the court Sept. 18.

The petition was brought by James E. Nolan, President of the Guild, and others of its officers.

MacMillan on Way Home

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 30 (AP)—Lieut.-Commander Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, radioed today he expected to return to Boothbay Harbor, Maine, Sept. 9, from his 18th trip to the Polar region.

Foreign Comment Over Radio Listed

Today's local schedule of short wave programs on the current situation in Europe, subject to change and additions, is as follows:

5:30 WEEI London and Paris.

5:45 WEEI Rome (tentative).

6:45 WEEI Berlin.

7:30 WBZ Dorothy Thompson.

7:30 WEEI London, Paris, New York and Washington.

8:00 WBZ London, Paris, Berlin and Warsaw.

9:30 WEEI Warsaw.

Singing Telegram Inventor Sees Chances for Others

By Wanda MacDowell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever received a "singing telegram"? You may get one the next time you happen to be in a strange city on your birthday, Christmas or some such time when you feel a bit lonely. The telephone may ring and when you answer a friendly voice will sing, "Happy Birthday to You" or "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" or some such greeting, and your day will suddenly brighten.

This is only one of the many unusual services instituted by Mrs. Sara Sparks, president of the New York League of Business and Professional Women, who is visiting Boston today in her capacity of originator and director of the personal service bureau and customer-employee relations of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Attaining the highest position any woman has reached in the telegraph field, Mrs. Sparks has blazed a trail for women executives in big business. It was her idea to develop experts throughout the country who would solve the public's unusual problems with as much interest as if they were the personal employees of each patron.

"To be of real help and assistance, whether it be in giving social advice to a hostess and sending out her invitations to a party, or buying Christmas presents, is what we keep in mind in personal service work," Mrs. Sparks said yesterday.

She selects and trains hundreds of young women throughout the country who can give advice at a moment's notice on such matters as correct social procedure or proper messages to send on occasions demanding diplomacy and finesse.

Asked what the prospects are for a young business woman's future in such work, Mrs. Sparks replied, "To any young woman going into the business world I would say, 'Don't expect anything just because you are a woman, but keep in mind that you are expected to do your work as well as anybody.' Personally, I always have found that if I can do something well I am given due consideration.

"One of the most important things for business and professional women to remember is that they must not be a group working against men," she continued.

Mrs. Sparks is just beginning her second term as president of the New York League of Business and Professional Women.

Mrs. Sara Sparks
Director of Personal Service for Western Union Telegraph Company.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Aug. 31

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

6:00 WSLR (W1XAL) 11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Aug. 31

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Institute

(Continued from Page 1)

ting, declared "mothers must be taken out of the field of labor," and advocated "equity toward the owner of industry" as well as the employee.

Urging the church to take a definite stand on such problems as child labor, co-operatives, housing, and minimum wages, Dr. Gordis declared the church should encourage "complete freedom of thought and utterance" within its membership, thus making both conservatives and liberals feel "that there is room for them in the church."

Bill of Rights

At last night's discussion of the church's attitude toward Communism, Fascism, and Democracy, Dr. Graham urged that Democracy be made so workable that totalitarianism no longer will be a formidable challenge to it. He summed up his proposals in a "new bill of rights" which, he said, should be added to the existing rights guaranteed in the Constitution. The "new bill of rights" would include:

Provisions for more equal educational opportunity of all the children in all the states; provisions for farmers as equal partners in our now lopsided society; provisions for equality of bargaining power through the organization of workers, the co-operation of farmers, and the information of consumers; provisions for the right to work; provisions for higher levels of social security; provisions for American participation in international co-operation for peace and security against the hazards of an unorganized world community."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sports reports	"White Brigade"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"20th Century Serenade"	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	Musicale; sports	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Eton Boys; quartet	News; weather	Frankie Frisch's talk	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	"Inkspots"	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Norman Thomas	Housing talk
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Cameos of Melody"	Mickay Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 Buddy Clark's	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Western Serenade"
7:45 "Summer Colony"	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varietie
8:00 "Honolulu Bound";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	"Twentieth Century	"Melodic Moods"
8:15 comedy; music	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Serenade"	"Melodic Moods"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	Hobby Lobby: Mrs. F. D.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Goldman Band concert	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Roosevelt, m. c.	vocalists	Goldman Band concert	"Let's Dance"
9:00 Network program	"Horse & Buggy days";	"What's My Name"; quiz	Red Nichols' Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15 Network program	variety program	Edwin C. Hill	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 To be Announced	College All Stars vs. New	George Jessel's Celebri-	College All Stars vs. New	"Classical Album"
9:45 To be Announced	York Giants football	ties program	York Giants football	"Classical Album"
10:00 Grant Park concert	game	Kay Kyser's College of	game	Tom Dorsey's Orchestra
10:15 Grant Park concert	College All Stars vs. New	Musical Knowledge	College All Stars vs. New	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 "Viewpoints"; talk	York Giants football	Kay Kyser's College of	York Giants football	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"; talk	game	Musical Knowledge	game	Joe Green's Orchestra
11:00 Forecast; news	College All Stars vs. New	News Service	College All Stars vs. New	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	York Giants football	Weather Service	York Giants football	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:30 Ben Bernie's Orch.	game	Al Donahue's Orchestra	game	Frank Starr's Orchestra
11:45 Ben Bernie's Orch.	All Stars vs. N. Y. Giants	Al Donahue's Orchestra	All Stars vs. N. Y. Giants	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Hit of the Day"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecast; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 "Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Bill Elliot; songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Household talk	Government Reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	The Vass Family	John's Other Wife"; sk.	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Originalities"; orch.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Harvey and Dell"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry Congress	Piano soloist
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	"The Arizona Boys"
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	Network speaker	News Service
12:00 "S.S. America" ex.	News; Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	Launching of the new	"Singin' Sam"; baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	U. S. liner "America"	"Meet Mike"; drama	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classi-
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Home Hour	"Tone Tapestries"	"Vacation Varieties"	cal Album"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Vacation Varieties"	"Pages From the Classi-
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Rosa Lee, soprano	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	cal Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Salon"; bari-	"Betty and Bob"; sk.	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	tone; orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.	"Dr. Jazz"; music quiz	"Vic and Sade"; drama	"Dear Artiste"	Soprano recital
2:45 "Mellow Moments"	"Dr. Jazz"; music quiz	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	Light opera selections;	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Bees-Cincinnati baseball	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Army Band	vocalists; orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	game	Sport reports
3:30 Sen. Lodge, talk	"Gypsy Caravan"	Pepper Young's Family	Bees-Cincinnati baseball	Sport reports
3:45 Clyde Barrie, orch.	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	game	Sport reports
4:00 LeBrun Sisters	"Smile Parade"; vocal-	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Bees-Cincinnati baseball	Sport reports
4:15 Ray Bloch's variety	ists; orchestra	"Stella Dallas"	game	Sport reports
4:30 Ray Bloch's Variety	"Rhythm Auction"; va-	"Vic and Sade"	Bees-Cincinnati baseball	Sport reports
4:45 "Deep River Boys"	riety program; news	"Midstream"; sketch	game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Luigi Romanelli's Orch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Luigi Romanelli's Orch.	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"Variations"; music	Negro Spirituals	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Play Ball"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Highway Safety	Evans, sports; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Norman Thomas	Housing speaker
7:15 "Parker Family"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Luther-Layman Singers	Elliot Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Joe E. Brown; H.	"Fables in Rhythm"	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	"Sundown Serenade"
7:45 Bonnik's Orchestra	Discussion on Europe	Dance Orchestra	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	"Give Me Liberty"; dra-	Vallee Hour; Walter O'-	Twentieth Century	"A Song Is Born"
8:15 questions; answers	matic sketch	Keefe; Carmen Mi-	Serenade"	"A Song Is Born"
8:30 "Strange As It	"It's Up to You"; Dale	randa; Lou Holtz; or-	"The First Offender";	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Seems"	Baxter, m. c.; guests	chestra	dramatization	"The Mountaineers"
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Toronto Promenade Sym-	"America's Lost Plays;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur hour	phony Orch.; R. Stew-	"The Black Crook"	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	art, conductor; James	America's Lost Plays;	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur hour	Melton, tenor	"The Black Crook"	"Sinfonietta"	cal Album"
10:00 "Apartment to Let";	Grant Park Concert; so-	Music Hall; Bob Burns;	Network program	Charles Barnett's Orch.
10:15 dramatic sketch	loists; orchestra	Alice Brady; Donald	Network program	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 "Viewpoints"; talk	Grant Park Concert; so-	Crisp; Pat Friday; Mu-	Concert Revue; Henry	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"; talk	loists; orchestra	sic Maids; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:45 Hal Kemp's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra	News Service

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Frankly, we're of the opinion that most of us take our trees for granted. Far too much so. Not that we don't glory in and boast of the magnificent coloring they take on in the spring and the fall, and don't pull our chairs under their spreading branches and revel in the shade in the summertime . . . but we mean as far as really taking care of them is concerned.

Of course, a tree can't talk, and it's a bit difficult to realize that beautiful red oak which was right there when you built your house, and for years before that, could be damaged in any way just because you changed the grade, or because the wells constructed around it didn't drain. It just seems to us that a tree like Topsy, "just growed" . . . and we figure it'll keep on doing so.

Fortunately great strides have been made in the past few years as far as skilled tree care is concerned, with the result that there are firms who are well qualified to take care of your trees from any angle. We know of a firm by the name of Henderson and Herndon Tree Company, who do just this . . . pruning, cavity work, tree feeding (particularly important in a summer like this, with so little water) tree moving, and spraying . . . To get in touch with them you drop in at 80 Boylston Street to leave the address at which they may see the tree, or phone them at Liberty 7171. If you'd like a little more information before doing so you might write for their booklet, "Scientific Tree Care."

Studio Couches For Apartments

The girl who is taking her first job in the big city since graduation from college usually looks for the least expensive way of living. Which may mean that she'll take an unfurnished apartment, and furnish it herself. And with the help of the family she usually does right well as far as furnishings go. All but the bed. Nobody ever seems to have anything in that direction for her; which means that she must buy it. But for that matter, unless her apartment has a regular bedroom, girls always look for the good old studio couches, which make the room a living room by day, and all very trim looking. We thought of this when we saw one for $29.50 at Gilchrist's. It's included in their August sale, and is usually many dollars more. It has two Red Cross inner-spring mattresses with it, which means that you won't be yearning too much for the bed you had back home. Springs and everything, and you have your choice of durable covering . . . in a wide choice of colors. Up on the eighth floor.

For Kitchen "Little Stuff"

The woman who never knows where she can lay her hands on a nail, or a screw, or a carpet tack, would do well for herself (and for the patience of the family!) if she makes up a special box of just such necessaries, and keeps it right in the kitchen. On top of the ice box if she can't find any other place. And we know just the type of box they should be kept in. "The File-A-Way" . . . which is of pressed metal, by Steelmaster, with a hard baked shiny enamel finish, which means that when little Hórace goes into it, it'll "take it." There are four drawers. The three top ones are divided into lots of compartments, which makes it fine for little stuff, and the bottom drawer is all one. For that matter, you could use it for lots of things . . . like cash, sewing essentials, and so on. For only a dollar, and one of those items you can order and like, sight unseen! Oh yes, there are colors such as green, orchid, blue, and gray.

And a Few Frivolities!

P. S.: C. Crawford Hollidge has the cutest lapel pin-clips in the way of little Hula-Hula girls. Their grass skirts are of fine gold chain, and the eeny-weeny necklaces which are in either red or green, are of real little beads! Equally intriguing are those gadget bracelets at Jays. The charms this time are nuts and bolts . . . and plent of them!

New State House Annex Nears Completion in New Hampshire

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 30—Within the next few weeks many State departments will start moving into the new State House Annex which is rapidly nearing completion. While there is considerable work to be done on some portions of the structure, it is expected that departments will move in as fast as their particular quarters are ready. The new building is expected to lead to simplification of State operations as it will bring the various departments under the State House and Annex roofs instead of being located in rented quarters in various parts of the City.

While the Annex is located across the street from the State House, an underground passageway has been provided so one may get from one building to the other without going outdoors.

Further efficiency of State operations is expected to result from the fact that the new building has been built with quarters designed to meet the special requirement of each department. State Police, for instance, will have an independent entrance open 24 hours a day.

Officials estimate that the PWA aid given will result in it not costing the State any more to have the building of its own than to rent quarters. It has been estimated that more than $40,000 used each year in connection with the rental of quarters will be sufficient to pay the annual expense of the structure and ultimately retire the bonds issued to finance the State's share of the project.

* * *

Tourist Business

From all reports the tourist business in New Hampshire, somewhat slow at the start of the season, has picked up decidedly. Camp owners early in the season reported difficulty in renting and attributed the condition to the fact that many people who usually go to the seashore or lakes were going to the World's Fair instead.

But as the season progressed, patronage at the resort areas swung upward. The Cannon Mountain Aerial tramway continues to be rushed in spite of suggestions made last year that patronage might slip as the newness wore off.

The various camping areas and picnic facilities of the State Department of Forestry and Recreation have been well patronized and the State road toll or gasoline tax, generally taken as a direct indicator of the flow of traffic in the State, has been running ahead of last year each month this year.

YANKEE CLIPPER

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Reds Hoping Goodman and Lombardi Hit Batting Stride Soon—Local Golfers In

Bees Close Western Series With Cincinnati Twin Bill

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The game between Cincinnati and Boston at National League Field has been postponed. There will be a doubleheader tomorrow starting at 1:30 p. m. and it also will be Ladies' Day.

Rained out of their series opener, the ambitious Bees and Cincinnati Reds will get together for a double-header tomorrow afternoon at National League Field, and it will be Bill McKechnie's final showing in Boston this season. Casey Stengel will pitch Jim Turner in one game, but was not sure early today who the other man would be. Possibilities are Fred Frankhouse, Bill Posedel and Lou Fette. Milt Shoffner, Lloyd Moore, Bucky Walters and John Niggling are ready for a nod from the Cincy manager.

If McKechnie has been reading the papers this week, he must realize that the brief series here does not come under the heading of a picnic. The Bees shouted a warning to the league leaders by taking three out of four from the erratic Cardinals, reducing their second-place advantage over the Chicago Cubs to two games and widening the Cincy margin to 5½ contests. Stengel used only three pitchers in the triumphs over St. Louis and lost the fourth decision by one run.

Two Games Behind

To keep the records straight, the locals are only two games in the rear of Pittsburgh and sixth place in the National League standing. With the Pirates playing as if they didn't care, perhaps the Stengels can still hurdle that berth in the race. The players will not benefit financially by an advance, but it would look more favorable to the Boston fans. The Bees currently are running 7½ contests behind their 1938 pace.

Although the Reds have played only .500 ball since coming on this final eastern tour, their gap on the Cardinals has widened. The Cards have made the mediocre Cincinnati pace look immense by dropping seven out of ten over the same period. All of which should give the Yankees a tip on the sort of competition to expect in the rapidly-approaching World Series. The Cards already have seen 27 pitchers parade to the mound here in the East, and in the Boston series alone the jittery St. Louis club made no less than 12 fielding errors. As Casey Stengel said, they played as if they didn't want to win the flag.

Batting Power

However, the Reds want to and probably will, without further opposition in the September drive. McKechnie would like to create more batting power, particularly for the World Series. Only Frank McCormick is hitting the ball, a fact which makes the westerners look like a very ordinary outfit. Ival Goodman and Ernie Lombardi could add momentum to the attack, but both men are far behind their impressive records of last season. Perhaps the situation will brighten when the team returns to its native West.

Incidentally, if the weather interferes with the Hive series again tomorrow, the teams will play the games at Cincinnati in the form of twin bills Sept. 17 and 18. At the moment, single contests are scheduled on those dates. The Reds could not stay over and play them off at Allston on Friday, as the Bees are booked for an engagement at Philadelphia that night.

Errickson Right

Dick Errickson's air-tight exhibition against the Cardinals yesterday is a signal to Stengel that his arm is right again. It was the boy's first nine-inning triumph of the year and easily his best work. He probably would have been one of the club's aces this season if not hampered by a mysterious handicap. With some of the older Bee hurlers fading fast, Dick will be in line for a regular starting job in 1940. In fact, that Cardinal victory clinched the berth.

Another note of encouragement was sounded yesterday in connection with the right-handed Errickson. He fielded his position like a Fred Fitzsimmons or a Bucky Walters. Dick conducted himself as a fifth infielder, accepting five chances without a miss. In the past he has given some bad exhibitions in this department.

Buddy Hassett hit .438 in the Cardinal series, climbing to .324 for the campaign. He thrives under Stengel, who once had him at Brooklyn. Buddy's 13 stolen bases are second only to Lee Handley's 18.

♦ ♦ ♦

Ted Williams did it again yesterday at Cleveland. His homer with the bases loaded pulled the Red Sox through a close game for the second afternoon in succession.

Alice Marble Leads Way In Essex Tennis

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 30 (AP)—Alice Marble of Beverly Hills, Calif., American and Wimbledon women's tennis champion, yesterday opened her drive for her third Essex County Club invitation tournament title by sweeping through youthful Alice Surber of Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—0.

Three other seeded American stars, Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, and Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., followed Miss Marble into the round of 16 before a long-threatening rain set in late in the afternoon. The downpour eliminated the possibility of a similar advance of foreign stars just as the British Wightman Cup squad, composed of Kay Stammers, Mrs. Freda James Hammersley, Nina Brown, Valerie Scott, and Betty Nuthall, started play.

Mrs. Hammersley, second seeded foreigner, had time to win a 6—4 set from Marilynn McRae, of Little Rock, Ark., but the others only warmed up.

The seeded stars had easy victories with the exception of Miss Pedersen, America's eighth ranking player. The Stamford girl was forced to the limit before overcoming hard-hitting Edna Smith, of Cleveland, 9—7, 6—4.

Miss Marble's play was marked by her intense seriousness. Usually she reserves her early round matches for little more than exercise but yesterday she fired her heaviest artillery from the opening serve and rattled through her match in exactly 16 minutes. She allowed Miss Surber only 12 points and only one earned placement.

Eight first-round doubles matches were completed, all running very much to form.

Local Box Scores

Bees

Aug. 29

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cooney cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	2	2	2	7	2	0
Simmons lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	3	0	1	1	5	4	0
West rf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Majeski 3b	2	0	1	1	0	3	1
Warstler 3b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lopez c	3	0	1	1	5	0	0
Sisti ss	3	0	0	0	4	4	0
Errickson p	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Totals	30	2	7	7	27	16	1
ST. LOUIS							
Gutteridge 3b	2	0	0	0	2	2	1
*Padgett	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†J. Martin 3b	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
S. Martin 2b	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Slaughter rf	4	0	3	3	1	0	0
Medwick lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Mize 1b	3	0	2	2	8	1	0
Moore, cf	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Owen c	4	0	0	0	3	3	0
Lary ‡	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
§King	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weiland p	2	1	1	1	1	3	0
¶Davis	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Myers ss	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bowman p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
**Brown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	1	8	8	24	17	2

*Batted for Gutteridge in seventh. †Ran for Padgett in seventh. ‡Batted for Lary in seventh. §Batted for Weiland in seventh. ¶Batted for Bowman in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	x	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Cuccinello, Slaughter, Hits, off Weiland, 6 in 6 innings; off Bowman, 1 in 2 innings. First base on errors, Boston, St. Louis. Left on base, by Boston 7, by St. Louis 8. Stolen base, Slaughter. Sacrifice hit, Gutteridge. Base on balls, by Errickson 2, by Weiland 6. Struck out, by Errickson 4, by Weiland 3. Double plays, Sisti and Cuccinello; Sisti, Cuccinello and Hassett. Losing pitcher, Weiland. Time, 1h. 58m. Attendance, 1042 paid, 1554 boys. Umpires, Magerkurth, Stewart and Campbell.

Red Sox

Aug. 29

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cramer cf	5	0	2	2	4	0	0
Vosmik lf	3	1	0	0	5	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	1	0	0	5	0	0
Williams rf	3	1	1	4	3	0	0
Doerr 2b	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Cronin ss	4	1	2	3	2	1	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Desautels c	4	1	1	1	5	1	0
*Finney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peacock c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lefebvre p	3	2	2	2	0	0	0
Heving p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	7	8	12	27	5	0
CLEVELAND							
Boudreau ss	5	0	0	0	1	2	1
Campbell rf	4	1	2	4	3	0	0
Chapman cf	4	0	2	2	4	0	0
Treaky 1b	5	0	1	1	11	0	0
Heath lf	5	0	2	2	3	0	0
Keltner 3b	5	1	2	2	1	2	0
Mack 2b	2	1	1	1	0	6	0
Hemsley c	4	1	2	3	4	0	0
Eisenstat p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stromme p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Hale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broaca p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	4	12	14	27	11	1

*Batted for Desautels in ninth inning. †Batted for Stromme in eighth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	—4

Runs batted in, Cramer, Williams 5, Heath, Hemsley, Hale, Campbell. Two-base hit, Cronin. Three-base hit, Campbell. Home run, Williams. Sacrifices, Hale, Doerr. Left on base, Boston 10, Cleveland 11. Base on balls, by Lefebvre 4, by Eisenstat 3, by Stromme 2, by Broaca. Struck out, by Lefebvre 3, by Heving 1, by Eisenstat, by Stromme, by Broaca. Hits, off Lefebvre, 11 in 7 innings, 0 out in eight; off Heving, 1 in 2 innings; off Eisenstat, 8 in 4⅔ innings; off Stromme, 3 in 3⅓ innings; off Broaca, 0 in 1 inning. Wild pitches, Stromme, Heving. Winning pitcher, Lefebvre. Losing pitcher, Eisenstat. Time, 2h. 10m. Umpires, Grieve, Quinn and McGowan. Attendance, 1,500.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.362	Hassett	.324
Finney	.335	Garms	.320
Doerr	.318	Cuccinello	.312
Williams	.313	West	.285
Cramer	.308	Simmons	.282
Carey	.299	Majeski	.274
Tabor	.296	Outlaw	.272
Cronin	.290	Miller	.269
Peacock	.290	Cooney	.260
Vosmik	.274	Masi	.250
Nonnenkamp	.267	Warstler	.247
Berg	.250	Lopez	.238
Desautels	.238	Andrews	.217
Berger	.154	Sisti	.177

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W.	L.	Bees	W.	L.
Wagner	1	0	Moran	1	0
Lefebvre	1	0	Posedel	14	9
Grove	13	2	Fette	19	9
Ostermueller	10	3	Lanning	4	4
Heving	10	3	Sullivan	4	6
Dickman	7	3	MacMayden	8	13
Auker	8	7	Turner	4	8
Galehouse	7	8	Errickson	3	6
Wilson	8	10	Frankhouse	0	2
Wade	1	3			

Today's Games

American League

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

National League

St. Louis at New York. (Postponed, rain.)
Chicago at Brooklyn (postponed, rain).
Cincinnati at Boston. (Postponed, rain.)
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia. (Postponed, rain.)

Tomorrow's Games

National League

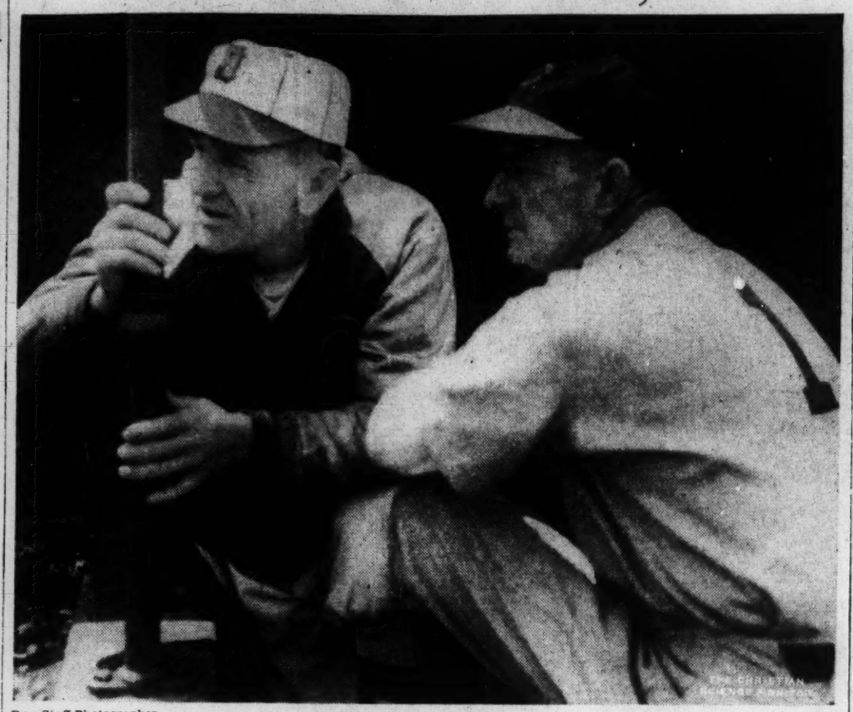
Cincinnati at Boston (two games).
Chicago at Brooklyn (two games).
St. Louis at New York (two games).
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia (two games).

American League

Washington at Chicago (night).
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.

Other Sports on Page 12.

'Now If I Were in Your Shoes, I'd—'



By a Staff Photographer

Casey Stengel (left), manager of the Bees, and Bill McKechnie, manager of the pennant-bound Cincinnati Reds, talk over team problems in dugout.

Sporting Around the Hub

Todd of Redskins Highly Regarded

From Spokane, Wash., comes word that the Redskins, professional footballers, may have a second Cliff Battles in young Dick Todd, the former Texas Aggies star, to throw against the Eastern College All-Stars at Fenway Park Sept. 11.

At their Washington training quarters, the Redskins' most highly regarded back has been Todd, who now has quite a tradition to live up to. For the past two seasons, the Redskins' best publicized newcomers have justified advance praise. In 1937 Slingin' Sammy Baugh broke all records for ground gained through the field. Last year Detroit University's Andy Farkas led all the Redskin backs in ground gained by rushing.

Adds Strength

After watching Todd in action, both in intra-squad scrimmages and in exhibition games, Coach Ray Flaherty believes the boy will make a name for himself. Closely resembling Battles, especially in the open field, nobody has been able to catch him from behind this season. Todd's addition to the Washington roster, incidentally, will make the Redskins a strong contender for professional honors this fall.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Scituate Golf Club yesterday won the Standish Shield, awarded annually to the team with the lowest net total for five players, at the South Shore League's field day at South Shore Country Club. On the winning Scituate team were E. J. O'Brien, J. V. Dwyer, F. B. Kennedy, H. V. Stenbeck, and H. Leary.

♦ ♦ ♦

The semifinal round in the State junior girls' golf championship at Wellesley this morning found Mary Jane Wilson of Highland, the medalist, paired with Mary Lane of Thorny Lea, and Margaret Ogg of Worcester meeting Nancy Bailey of Marshfield. In yesterday's play, Miss Wilson defeated Mary Moore of Weston, 5 and 4, Miss Lane scored an upset over the veteran Ann Fitzgibbon of Duxbury, 2 up, Miss Ogg, a daughter of the Worcester pro, Willie Ogg, eliminated Mary Reed of Thorny Lea, 4 and 2, and Miss Bailey defeated Mary Everett of Hatherly, 7 and 5.

♦ ♦ ♦

Plans have nearly been completed for the first annual track meet of the Parker Club and Lexington Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, which will be held at Parker Field, Lexington, Saturday, Sept. 9. Feature event will be the 15-kilometer championship of the N. E. A. A. U., with Tarzan Brown, Johnny Kelley, Les Pawson, and Clarence DeMar among the entrants.

♦ ♦ ♦

Girls' softball at the Garden Friday night finds the Boston Olympets meeting the Burnham Brady Girls of Hartford. The preliminary game, between the Rohoboth Milkmaids and the Home Service Laundry Girls of Worcester, will get under way at 7:30.

Scoring an 8½-to-½ victory over the Woods Hole Team B yesterday, Bass River won first place in the final standing of the Cape Cod Women's Four-Ball Golf League standing. In second place was Wianno, while in third was the Woods Hole Team A.

Cape Cod Women's Four-Ball Golf League

(Final Standing)

	Points For	Points Agst
Bass River	45	18
Wianno	37½	25½
Woodshole (A)	32	26
Hyannisport	30½	26½
Pocasset	34½	28½
Oyster Harbors	21½	41½
Eastward Ho	21	42
Woodshole (B)	19	44

Results Aug. 29

Bass River 8½, Woodshole (B) ½.
Eastward Ho 4½, Woodshole (A) 4½.
Wianno 5, Hyannisport 4.
Pocasset 5, Oyster Harbors 4.

Major League ball gloves must not have more than four inches of play between thumb and finger, and the lacing used must be of leather.

Heads N. E. Challenge

By a Staff Photographer

Holly Mandly of Wethersfield, Conn., who led the New England qualifiers for the national amateur golf championship at Charles River yesterday with a 36-hole score of 148. He will compete in the national tourney next month in Chicago.

Tiller Talk

Dartmouth has at least one potential crew for intercollegiate racing in the making. Emil Mosbacher, tiller man for Knickerbocker, Warner Willcox of Richmond County, and John Hutchinson of the sponsoring Indian Harbor club plan to enroll at Hanover this fall.

♦ ♦ ♦

Harvard's future skipper may possibly be Dick Mechem of Annisquam, who has two more years at St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H.

♦ ♦ ♦

By mid-afternoon yesterday the nor'easter here was whipping in fine style. The committee boat attempted to pick up the racing buoys laid out in the morning. But the sea was too rough and the experienced sailors returned ashore, buoy-less, shaking their heads.

♦ ♦ ♦

Should the easterly continue today with the strength of yesterday, the Sears Cup series will be in difficulty. The regular Saturday series of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's Atlantic Class would interfere with the series which was scheduled to be concluded Thursday.

♦ ♦ ♦

Usual weather around these shores is light, and it was hoped that the easterly storm would not leave a flat calm for the rest of the week.

♦ ♦ ♦

Squantum's crew of Capt. Robert Le Blanc, John Bodge, Elliott Patten, and alternate Jim Erwin are planning to attend the World's Fair at the conclusion of the series along with Lloyd Darling, senior member with the crew.

♦ ♦ ♦

Indian Harbor Yacht Club is almost just a stopping-off port for its members. They belong here but cruise to all ports from Maine to Florida the year round, putting up at their home club during July and September.

Mack Recalls Five

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Philadelphia Athletics have recalled five players from two minor league clubs, including Bill Lillard, Connie Mack's shortstop prospect who has played with Baltimore this year.

The re-call order also applied to Leon Kyle, Sam Page and Lester McCrabb, pitchers, and Albert Brancato, a third baseman—all now with Williamsport of the Eastern League.

All will report in time for the Labor Day double-header with the Yankees at Shibe Park.

Home-Grown Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—The University of Oregon's 1939 varsity football squad will be predominantly a home-grown outfit this fall with 33 of the 50 squad members coming from within the State. California has contributed eight, Washington seven and Kansas and Nebraska one each.

New Address System

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Football spectators at Ohio Stadium this fall will be greeted by a new public address system, the latest on the market. The system has seven speakers mounted on a 30-foot mast at the open end of the stadium.

Sport Briefs

Three California youths traveled a five-mile course at an average speed of 37.785 miles an hour to claim a new aquaplane record.

Clubs in the Coastal Plain League are Goldsboro, Greenville, Kinston, New Bern, Snow Hill, Tarboro, Williamston, and Wilson.

Edith Estabrook, 18, Dorothy Foster and Ellamae Williams made holes-in-one on the same golf course on the same day.

Clint Ferguson and Gar Wood, Jr., raced five miles to a dead heat finish to set a new Class C amateur world record of 53.925 miles an hour.

N. Y. Americans To Train With Port Arthurs

PORT ARTHUR, Aug. 30 (CP)—New York Americans of the National Hockey League will hold their amateur school and training camp in Port Arthur's new artificial ice rink this fall, according to information received by A. G. Pounsford, who has been negotiating with Americans.

Pounsford, Executive Member of the Port Arthur Bear Cats, Allan Cup champions, said Manager Mervyn (Red) Dutton of Americans had informed him the training session will open Oct. 4 with the amateur school, some 20 players attending until Oct. 11. The major league team's training camp will be held Oct. 10-21.

Under present plans New York Rangers of the N. H. L. will meet Americans in exhibition games here Oct. 20 and 21. Amateurs of Dutton's school probably will play an exhibition with Bear Cats who will be training for the Winter Olympic Games.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .408; Foxx, Boston, .362.
Runs—Foxx, Boston, 121; Rolfe, New York, 115.
Runs batted in—Williams, Boston, 114; Di Maggio, New York, 104.
Hits—Rolfe, New York, 170; Foxx, Boston, and McQuinn, St. Louis, 155.
Doubles—Rolfe, New York, 38; Greenberg, Detroit, 35.
Triples—Lewis, Washington, 12; McCosky, Detroit, 11.
Home runs—Foxx, Boston, 34; Di Maggio and Gordon, New York, 23.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 45; Chapman, Cleveland, and Kreevich, Chicago, 16.
Pitching—Grove, Boston, and Donald, New York, 13-2.

National League

Batting—Mize, St. Louis, .360; Arnovich, Philadelphia, .340.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, 87; Werber, Cincinnati, 86.
Runs batted in—McCormick, Cincinnati, 102; Camilli, Brooklyn, 86.
Hits — McCormick, Cincinnati, 162; Mize, St. Louis, 157.
Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 37; Mize, St. Louis, 35.
Triples—Herman, Chicago, 14; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 12.
Home runs—Ott, New York, 72; Camilli, Brooklyn, and Mize, St. Louis, 22.
Stolen bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 18; Hassett, Boston, and Hack, Chicago, 13.
Pitching—Wyatt, Brooklyn, 8-3; Bowman, St. Louis, 10-4.

Seating Enlarged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine—Bates College football rooters will find themselves in a new grandstand when the season open here Sept. 30th.

A permanent steel stand with wooden seats which will hold about 2,000 spectators has been started on the east side of Garcelon Field. The twenty rows of seats will be topped by an enclosed press box.

New England Qualifiers Headed by Holly Mandly

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In a forenoon of blustering wind and an afternoon of intermittent rain, Harold "Holly" Mandly of Wethersfield, Conn., put together two rounds of 73 and 75 at Charles River yesterday to lead 34 golfers in their quest for six qualifying places for the national amateur golf championship in Chicago next month.

With his total of 148, Holly led the rest of the field by two strokes to qualify for the first time in three attempts. The 24-year-old New England amateur champion tried unsuccessfully last year at Wannamoisett and in 1936 at The Country Club.

Youthful Delegation

The five other places went to a delegation of young Bay State golfers. Bobby Knowles of The Country Club and Ed Martin of Sandy Burr, both 24, tied at 150; Leo Martin, 24, of Sandy Burr, was all alone at 151; Ken Corcoran, 25, of Oyster Harbors, was fifth at 152; and Joe Lynch, of Blue Hill, who carded a 153, was the veteran at 28.

Lynch, who went to the semi-finals of the national amateur in 1935, had to win his place in a play-off from Charlie Clare of New Haven, who had also returned a 153. Joe got a par four at the first extra hole, while Charlie scuffed his tee shot and had a five.

First Time for Holly

Of the six qualifiers, Mandly was the only one having his first crack at the championship proper. All of the others have seen action against the best amateurs of the nation in years past. Knowles, who passed the test in 1935, qualified for the second time. Last year and the year before he missed out by just one stroke.

The Martin twins appear to be regular repeaters. Ed is in for the third time, while Leo made it for the third year in succession and the fourth in his career. Corcoran, who qualified in 1936, roared over the last nine in 34, two under par, to earn his position. Lynch has competed in the national five times.

Has Experience

The fact that this aggregation has both youth and experience speaks well for New England hopes in the championship. The six will be joined by Francis Ouimet, two-time national champion, who is automatically qualified. New England, incidentally, will be represented by an eighth golfer, Johnny Burke of Newport, R. I., who qualified in the New York district.

A definite surprise at Charles River yesterday was the failure of more than one outstanding golfer to return a good score. Many strokes behind the limit of 153 were such outstanding figures as Johnny Levinson of Kennebunk Beach, Maine, at 159, Carl Nettelbladt of Framingham at 164, and Dom Soccoli, who did not finish.

Nettelbladt Out

Levinson, twice the New England amateur champion, was disgusted after he returned to the clubhouse. "I haven't played a decent round all year," he declared. Spreading his arms to the small group of contestants who were enquiring what was the matter, he asked with a wry smile, "How would you like to have a year like that?"

Nettelbladt was practically out of the competition when he posted an 84 for the morning round. "No, I wasn't bothered by the wind," he said. "I was stroking my shots well, but they just didn't pay off." He shook his head as he pored over his card. "I have hardly had a round over 70 at Framingham in the past two months," he said.

Soccoli, twice the New England public links champion, had trouble all the way. His first round was a 79, and after he had shot a 43 on the third nine, he picked out and returned to the clubhouse.

♦ ♦ ♦

An interested spectator at the club yesterday was Francis Ouimet, who could not wait to see who would accompany him to Chicago. Big Jesse Guilford was also there. Like Ouimet, Jesse has the privilege of entering the tournament without playing in the qualifying round, but the Woodland siege gun did not send in his entry this year.

♦ ♦ ♦

Most of the boys will go to Chicago by train. Bobby Knowles is not sure whether he will drive or fly. If he takes his car, he may fill it up with a golfer or two and newspapermen.

Grid Stock Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The University of North Carolina's reserve football stock went up a slight point recently when it was learned that two unexpected prospects, Zan Carver and Jack Jones, will be back in the fold when practice starts Sept. 1.

Carver, who was on the 1937 squad, plays right halfback. A hard runner and a fair blocker and defensive man, he was considered a definite comer when he dropped out of college a year ago. Jones, who played center on the 1938 freshman team, distinguished himself as a prospect with promise.

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Charley Yates and Bruce McCormick Score 138's—America Must Bring About Upset

Youngsters Predominate Qualifying Golf Field

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—If you can judge by sectional qualifying round results, the entering wedge for all except 10 players, the old timers are in for a bad time in the national amateur golf championship at Chicago's North Shore Club, Sept. 11-16.

The original entry list of 831 was whittled down to 171 actual starters yesterday when those sectional qualifying tests were run off at 28 locations throughout the United States. That meant the elimination of about four of five. It was the younger players who did the starring.

Scores Ran High

While scores generally ran high —150 was good enough to qualify almost anywhere and 154 led in two districts—there were a few fine rounds turned in. Prizes for consistently good golf went to a pair of experienced tournament players, Charley Yates of Atlanta, 1938 British Amateur champion, and Bruce McCormick of Pasadena, Calif., 1937 National Public Links champion.

Yates carded 70-68—138, three under par for Atlanta's East Lake course. McCormick fired a 66, four under regulation figures at the Lakeside Club, Hollywood, Calif., and followed with a 72.

Two strokes behind them among the leaders were Art Doering, 23-year-old Chicagoan who led a field of 136 in the district where the tourney will be played, Maurice McCarthy of Cincinnati and Robert E. Clark of Denver. Tied at 141 were Ted Adams, Chillicothe (Mo.) youngster who held the Canadian Amateur title a year ago; Marvin (Bud) Ward, Spokane (Wash.) Walker Cup player, and Harry Givan of Seattle.

Notable Failures

Sharing the day's one-round honors with McCormick was Otto Greiner of Towson, Md., whose 66 cut six strokes off par for the Five Farms course at Baltimore.

The qualifiers included most of the outstanding American amateurs, except the seven ex-champions, granted exemption from the sectional tests along with three foreign stars.

There were a few notable failures, however, such as Jack Westland, former Walker Cup player, at Portland, Ore.; Frank Dolph at San Francisco, Don Schumacher at Dallas, Bob Babbish at Detroit, Vincent D'Antonio at New Orleans, Crawford Rainwater at Atlanta and Tommy Tailer and Eddie Driggs, Jr., at New York.

Scores of the leaders in each district (number of qualifiers in district shown in brackets):

Atlanta (4) Charles R. Yates, Atlanta 70-68—138.
Los Angeles (4) Bruce McCormick, Pasaden, Calif. 66-72—138.
Chicago (23) Art Doering, Chicago 69-71—140.
Cincinnati (8) Maurice McCarthy, Cincinnati 71-69—140.
Denver (3) Robert E. Clark, Denver 71-69—140.
Portland, Ore. (6) Marvin Ward, Spokane 73-68—141, Harry Givan, Seattle 72-69—141.
Kansas City (2) Ted Adams, Chillicothe, Mo. 73-68—141.
Buffalo (7) Phil Farley, Toronto 71-71—142.
Baltimore (5) Otto Greiner, Towson, Md. 76-66—142.
Tampa, Fla. (4) Henry Castillo, Tampa 71-71—142.
New York (17) Richard D. Chapman, Greenwich, Conn. 71-72—143.
Cleveland (4) Oliver M. Transue, Cleveland 70-73—143.
Memphis (2) Frank Stiedle, Hot Springs, Ark. 70-73—143.
New Orleans (4) Fred Haas, Jr., New Orleans 74-69—143, Paul Leslie, New Orleans 74-69—143.
St. Louis (3) Bob Cochran, St. Louis 76-68—144.
Tulsa (3) Ben Sanders, Tulsa 70-74—144.
Milwaukee (4) Burleigh Jacobs, Jr., Wauwatosa, Wis. 74-71—145.
Detroit (5) Chris Brinke, Detroit 70-76—146.
Dallas (6) O'Hara Watts, Dallas 71-75—146.
Pittsburgh (6) Steve Kovach, Pittsburgh 71-76—147.
Albany (3) Pierce Russell, Jr., Troy, N. Y. 71-76—147.
Linville, N. C. (8) Jeff Owens, Hickory, N. C. 71-76—147.
Minneapolis (4) Neil Croonquist, Minneapolis 72-75—147.
Boston (6) Harold H. Mandly, Wethersfield, Conn. 73-75—148.
Omaha (5) Bob Veylupek, Ralston, Neb. 74-75—149.
San Francisco (6) Warren Berl, San Francisco 78-71—149.
Philadelphia (7) Howard Everett, Philadelphia 77-77—154.
Ogden, Utah (2) Ven Savage, Salt Lake City 80-74—154.

Archery Began in Basement Is Story of Girl Titlist

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Northwest has long been known for its tall and stately trees, but few people realize that some of this timber is instrumental in helping a group of local residents dominate one of the sports fields.

Yet this is true, for both the national men's and women's archery champions come from the Northwest, and attribute much of their success to their fine equipment, or "tackle" as it is named.

Northwest yew wood is considered the finest obtainable for bows. Although this wood is shipped all over the world, Northwest archers have the advantage of having expert workmen like Kore Duryee fashion bows from trees that grew side-by-side.

Selection Important

Duryee, who makes bows as a hobby and sells them to the archers, picks out his wood personally, cuts it, and fashions the bows. As two pieces are joined at the center in a common W-splice to make a bow, picking similar wood is important for it gives each arm of the bow equal strength.

But equipment alone does not make champions. Portland's Pat Chambers, national men's champion for the past two years, and Seattle's Mrs. Richard (Belvia) Carter, recently crowned national women's champion, are examples of archers who have come to the top through study and diligent practice.

There is a bit of interesting history behind the success story of Mrs. Carter, who won the national title last month, in her first big tournament.

Archery In Basement

One evening back in the early spring of 1935, friends of Mr. and Mrs. Carter invited them down to the basement of the Seattle hotel in which they were living. The Carters found their friends had set up a hay-backed target at the end of a long, cleared space. It was an archery range.

The two young couples began spending much of their time in the basement, sending arrows down the corridor into the target. Of the four, all but one showed promise. Mrs. Carter had a difficult time learning to get an arrow near the bull's-eye. So her husband went to the library, read all the available books on archery, observed the style of the best archers in action on the field, and from this information tried to correct his wife's technique.

Four year's later Mrs. Carter became national champion. Mr. Carter, the husband-coach, never got out of the dub class.

Came From Behind

Pat Chambers of Portland showed his courage under fire, when he came from behind to win the national title this year at St. Paul. Entering the final day of shooting, Pat was considered out of competition, 10 points behind the leader. But the accurate Portlander started peppering the target with high-scoring arrows, and by late afternoon had become the only champion of the tournament to make a successful defense.

Mrs. Carter and Pat Chambers are not the only expert archers in the Northwest. Far from it. While Mr. Carter never became a champion, Mrs. Pat (Vivian) Chambers did, and has the Northwest women's championship to show for it.

Another high-ranking archery couple are Mr. and Mrs. Jack Adams. Mrs. Adams won the first Northwest tournament back in 1927, and is always a contender, although now at the age of 65.

Other Women Experts

Among the other women experts in the Northwest are Jane Duncan, Seattle city flight champion; Gwendolyn Vineyard of Corvallis, Oregon, 1938 national flight champion and present Northwest flight champion; and Mrs. Ann Lusk, who has only twined a bow since January, 1939, yet won third place in the State tournament this year.

The host of good men archers list names like Gene Warnicke of Portland, 1938 national flight champion; M. Stamps of Seattle, City champion for 1939 and winner of the Douglas Fairbanks wand trophy at the 1938 national tournament; and Leonard Carter, second to Stamps in the Seattle city tournament. B. C.

Howie Weiss, Detroit Lions gridman who toured Europe on a bicycle this summer, is a former Wisconsin fullback.

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Holding Front Position in Races

Wide World

The Annisquam, Mass., crew which is pictured above holds the lead in the national junior yacht racing at Greenwich, Conn. They are left to right: John Lowe, Richard Mechem (skipper), and Ted Martin.

Storm Forces Postponement At National Junior Races

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 30—After a day's postponement caused by a rolling, white-crested nor'easter of 20-knot force, eight crews racing in this year's national junior sailing championships off the Indian Harbor Yacht Club here for the Sears Cup were ready to shove off for the third encounter of the series.

The red with a black center flag denoting "storm" was hoisted yesterday noon shortly after the youngsters set sail for the scheduled morning race. But the Racine, Wis., crew carried away a jib stay before the start, and the Atlantic Class yachts used in the series were all towed to moorings.

With the nor'easter picking up in renewed force after luncheon, the race committee decided to call off the afternoon's racing. It was a wise move, inasmuch as rigging was being carried away in Monday's lighter easterly air.

Today's standing still found Annisquam's North Shore (Mass.) outfit holding tenaciously to their two-and-a-quarter point margin, with Richmond County of Raritan Bay Y. R. A. second.

Skipper Dick Mechem of Annisquam had gained his lead by virtue of a first and second in Monday's opening races, while Warner Willcox, helmsman of the Staten Islanders, worked into second and third place for his runner-up position.

In third place was North Haven's (Maine), young trio, headed by John Crocker, who earned a fifth and a first Monday. Knickerbocker Yacht Club was fourth, Squantum (Mass.) fifth, Bellport Bay (Great South Bay Y. R. A.) sixth, Lewis Bay (Southern Mass.) seventh, and Racine in the stern berth.

This year's 19th running of the Sears Cup finds a national junior record for the number of clubs represented.

All told, this season found at least 83 and possibly 85 representatives (official record pending). The previous high total of representative clubs was 82 in 1936. Last season there were 77.

Lake Michigan provided the impetus for this year's rise. A year ago but eight yacht clubs raced in that region's eliminations, while this season there were 16.

This increase in recent years shows the development in junior sailing, whereas back in 1923 when Arthur Knapp won the championship for Larchmont, N. Y., there were but three crews in the finals.

Knapp, incidentally, was among the spectators yesterday in the futile attempt at the morning's encounter. Afterguard member of Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger in the America's Cup series of 1937, Knapp is an outstanding example of junior prestige.

Yorkshire Wins County Cricket For Third Time

LONDON, Aug. 30 (CP Cable)—Defeated on the first innings by Surrey yesterday, Middlesex lost all chance of overcoming the first-place Yorkshire entry in the English County Cricket competition. The White Rose County defeated Hampshire by an innings and 11 runs Monday.

Yorkshire now has won the championship 21 times and this year's victory marks its third successive title. The season closes Sept. 4 but remaining games will not alter top position.

The Yorkshiremen to date have won 19 of their 27 matches while Middlesex has come out on top in 13 of their 21 games.

Play Curtailed At Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30 (AP)—Defending Champion Helen Bernhard of New York and Doris Hart of Miami, Fla., advanced to the fourth round of the national girls' tennis championship tournament yesterday of the Philadelphia Cricket Club courts.

Miss Bernhard joined the field of 16 with a 6—2, 6—0 defeat of Doris Ritchie of Philadelphia. Miss Hart, second ranking girl player in the South, turned back Dorothy Wightman of Boston, daughter of the donor of the Wightman Cup, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

The two matches were the only ones completed before rain forced postponement of play.

Ohio Archer Leads Field At Toronto

TORONTO, Aug. 30 (CP)—Jules Schweitzer of Lakewood, Ohio, survived a mediocre early round in the International Archery Tournament at the Canadian National Exhibition yesterday to take the lead in late-day shooting with a total of 743. In second place was Jim Waterman of Belmont, Mass., who turned in a first-round score of 708.

Leading Canadian of the day was Forrest Nagler of Toronto, President of the Canadian Archery Association. His total of 688 gave him third place.

Spread-eagling the junior field was Bob Goldich of Newtonville, Mass., defending C. N. E. champion, who had a score of 1,266. He scored a possible 180 during the day.

Later Date Planned

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Yesterday's postponed Cincinnati-New York National League game will be played later in Cincinnati, officials of the Giants announced yesterday. The Reds will set the date during the Giants' next trip into the West. Yesterday's game was the last scheduled for the two teams in the Polo Grounds this season.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Hank Greenberg, Detroit, hit 45th home run to take six-game lead over Babe Ruth's pace of 1927 when he hit 60.

Three Years Ago

New York Giants beat Chicago Cubs twice before 45,000 at Wrigley Field; Carl Hubbell won 20th of season and 10th straight in opener.

Five Years Ago

Rainbow, skippered by Harold S. Vanderbilt, named to defend the America's Cup after one-second victory over Yankee in concluding race of final trials.

Private Barger Wins Leech Cup At Camp Perry

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Aug. 30 (AP)—Clifford A. Barger, private in 10th infantry at Fort Thomas, Ky., was crowned king of America's service rifle long range marksmen yesterday at the national matches, as he won the Leech Cup, oldest shooting trophy in the country.

The Kentucky doughboy set a new record for the event, ramming all 21 shots into the bullseye, and 19 of them into the "V" ring in the center of the black. Barger's total of 105 equalled the record, but the sharpshooting soldier had five more in the "V" ring than the former record-holder.

21 Shots

The event consisted of seven shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Raymond H. Whittaker of Port O'Connor, Texas, a member of the coast guard, was second with 105 and nine "V's," but none of the other 1,759 entrants turned in perfect counts.

Peculiar quirks and perfect shooting marked the day's activities as the camp's shooting participants jumped to 4,120, more than 500 above the best of any previous year.

Aitken Was Wrong

John W. Aitken of Overly, N. D., a railroad agent, provided one of the day's thrills. He was named winner of the coveted Navy Cup last Saturday with a score of 96 of 100, but he posted a $1 forfeit to have his score rechecked. He told officials that he had only a 95, and was not the winner, but the target recheck proved him wrong. He retained the championship, but lost his $1.

Shoot-offs yesterday gave the Coast Guard Trophy to Sergt. Coats Brown of the 22nd infantry at Fort McClellan, Ala., and the Marine Cup to Private Claude L. Floyd, marine from Hinesville, Ga.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 29

International League
Syracuse 5, Baltimore 3.
Toronto 4, Rochester 1.
Buffalo 11, Montreal 1.
Newark-Jersey City (rain).

American Association
St. Paul 5, Toledo 2.
Columbus 9, Minneapolis 4.
Indianapolis 6-2, Kansas City 2-10.
Louisville-Milwaukee (rain).

Pacific Coast League
Sacramento 3, San Diego 0.
Los Angeles 2, Hollywood 0.
Seattle 14, Portland 1.
Oakland 5, San Francisco 3.

Texas League
Dallas 13, Beaumont 9.
Houston 16, Oklahoma City 0.
San Antonio 1, Fort Worth 2.
Tulsa 5, Shreveport 4.

Southern Association
Birmingham 7-1, Knoxville 0-0.
Nashville 1, New Orleans 3.
Atlanta 13, Memphis 3.
Chattanooga 5, Little Rock 3.

Eastern League
Hartford 8, Albany 2.
Binghamton 2, Springfield 1.
Williamsport 13, Wilkes-Barre 7.
Elmira 5, Scranton 4.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (first three in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Di Maggio, Yankees	90	348	85	142	.408
Foxx, Red Sox	113	428	121	155	.362
Mize, Cardinals	118	436	79	157	.360
Keller, Yankees	82	293	68	103	.352
Arnovich, Phillies	115	427	58	145	.340
McCormick, Reds	119	465	81	162	.334

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	34	Ott, Giants	27
Gordon, Yanks	23	Mize, Cardinals	22
Di Maggio, Yanks	23	Camilli, Dodgers	22
Greenb'g, Tigers	22		
Trosky, Indians	22		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, Red Sox	114	McCormick, Reds	102
DiMaggio, Yanks.	104	Camilli, Dodgers	86
Foxx, Red Sox	101	Medwick, Cards	84
Johnson, Athletics	94		
Gordon, Yankees	93		

English Boys Win

TORONTO, Aug. 30 (CP)—The touring English schoolboy cricket team defeated Upper Canada College by seven wickets in a one-day game here yesterday. The Toronto team, batting first, was all out for 119 runs and the visitors replied with 127 for three wickets.

Pre-Match Figuring Gives Davis Cup to Australians

By Bob Cahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Last of a Series of Three Articles

Australia's position as favorite for the Davis Cup challenge round this week end has already been justified from the standpoint of preparedness and desire to win. We shall now try to analyze the tennis ability of the two teams.

It is almost a certainty that Bobby Riggs and Frank Parker will hold down the singles for the United States defenders, while John Bromwich and Adrian Quist carry the challenge of Australia. The order of matches is unknown, but we can align the players against each other and compare their relative strength and weakness.

BROMWICH vs. PARKER—The Australian No. 1 player against America's No. 2. These two boys have never met before and are known as the steadiest players in their respective countries. The match should be a battle of the baselines filling at least two hours of tennis. Bromwich's accuracy, patience, and consistency are quite likely to upset even the methodical Parker. Whereas Bromwich has no weakness in ground strokes, Parker has a forthand that is none too strong, and which Bromwich can make a target for attack. Bromwich has a two-handed forcing stroke that he can use to put Parker out of position. Parker's fine backhand is his best stroke, but it is no better than the one-handed forehand that the ambidextrous Bromwich hits off his left side. Service is a weak point in the play of both. Parker has a better net game, but has not the forcing strokes to take advantage of it.

QUIST vs. RIGGS—This set-up opened the 1938 challenge round, with Riggs the winner 4—6, 6—0, 8—6, 6—1. The Quist of today is playing 50 per cent better than last year. In his play since returning from Wimbledon, Riggs has not appeared up to his former ability. Quist is definitely a front-runner, and Riggs cannot take a chance this year in starting slow and expecting to catch Quist. If Riggs can break up the attack of the agile Aussie by passing shots from the baseline and the deft lobs he is known for, he stands a good chance of winning. Riggs holds the edge on court strategy, backhand, lobs, and service. Quist is probably the best net player in the world today and can smash from any place in the court. Riggs may be able gradually to wear down Quist with lobs and defensive baseline play.

BROMWICH vs. RIGGS—These two met last year after the United States had cinched the series, and Bromwich defeated Riggs in four sets. Riggs is definitely better with something at stake in a match, and thus last year's result cannot be taken as a sound basis for judgment. This also stacks up as another prolonged baseline battle between two steady players. Riggs has a good net attack, but it is doubtful if he will try to win this way as Bromwich's passing shots are devastating. Last year Bromwich had more speed from the baseline and kept Riggs on the run. Riggs knows Bromwich's weakness at the net, and may try to draw him in with drop shots, then pass him with angled volleys or lob over his head. But Riggs must be right on touch, for should his drop shots go too deep, Bromwich can salt them away for winners.

QUIST vs. PARKER—Parker has the type of game that has usually been easy for Quist to conquer. A good net attack has always been tough on Parker, and Quist will be out to make the most of this advantage. Parker's new forehand, which was fast enough to pass the ranking United States players, will not be as potent against Quist's quick reactions and sharp volleying. Quist should be able to keep away from Parker's backhand on the shots that count. Parker could win from the back-court, but does not have enough force to keep Quist away from the net. Parker's easy serve is also to Quist's advantage.

The doubles are almost a foregone conclusion. If the team of Budge and Mako could only win one out of six encounters with Quist and Bromwich, it is exceedingly unlikely that any new combination can turn the trick. Quist and Bromwich form one of the greatest doubles combines in history. Both have excellent returns of service, which keep opponents constantly on the defense. Their teamwork is impeccable, and Bromwich lets Quist take most of the smashes. All the United States can hope for is to send out a combination such as Hunt and Kramer, or Riggs and Hunt, and try to lob the Australians until they are too weak to smash any more.

On paper, then, the Australians figure to defeat the United States and take possession of the coveted Davis Cup. But tennis is still a game and is decided on the tennis court, not on newsprint.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

New Offensive Champions

When the curtain has rolled down on this 1939 centennial campaign in the major leagues, new individual titleholders will be crowned in five of the six more important offensive departments. The Yankees are repeating in the American League and the Cincinnati Reds are running true to expected form in the National, as are the Phillies and Browns, but the men who play the game are not winning medals for their consistency.

Last year the big Cincinnati catcher, Ernie Lombardi, walked into the National League batting championship with a .342 average. Chasing him home was Johnny Mize, the Cardinal first baseman, who seems certain to win the 1939 race going away from Morrie Arnovich, the surprise entry from Phillie. Lombardi is nowhere among the leaders. The 1938 run producing champ was Cardinal Joe Medwick, with 122. Frank "Buck" McCormick, the husky young Cincy first sacker, is the new pace setter in this column. He has little opposition.

Ott Only Repeater

Only Mel Ott will be a repeater in the senior circuit. The ace of the Polo Grounds punched 36 home runs last year and is again leading the parade. The Reds' Ival Goodman, who was runner-up in '38, is far behind the pace. A shoulder injury sustained in the All-Star game hurt his chances of challenging Ott.

Red Sox' Jimmy Foxx turned in the top American League average last October, at .349. In second position was the brilliant Cleveland rookie outfielder, Mickey Heath. Now Yankee Joe Di Maggio is running a front race, without much in the way of competition. Foxx, in the second berth, figures to finish 25 or 30 percentage points in the rear. Heath is out of the picture. Hank Greenberg, the Detroiter who hit 58 home runs in '38 and threatened Babe Ruth's all-time standard, is seeing his crown stolen by Foxx. Double-X is yielding his runs-batted-in leadership to a rookie team mate, Bashful Teddy Williams. However, Di Maggio is coming fast in this department and may eventually catch the Red Sox right fielder.

* * *

In the column marked, "Future Stars," engrave the names of Ted Williams and Charley Keller in gold letters. If these talented young outfielders, Williams at Boston and Keller at Yankee Stadium, do not continue their offensive gestures for many approaching seasons, almost everybody connected with the American League will be wrong. These kids have everything and should still be earning a spot in the headlines 15 or 20 years from now.

Ted will probably win the mythical "rookie of the year" award, but Charley will be close. The Yankee can yet pass Foxx in the batting race, giving the New York club a monopoly on the first two spots. The Bostonian's run-producing total, however, will clinch the argument. No other first-year man in the history of baseball has ever headed the field in this particular column.

* * *

Pepper Martin, who gets credit for sparking the Cardinals, has introduced a new way to stop the opposition from bunting. In a recent game with the Bees, the Pepper picked up a ball Debs Garms had tapped down the third base line and threw it at the runner. Although nobody in the grandstand suspected it, the "Wild Horse" was trying to protect himself against further embarrassment. The throw missed Garms, however, and rolled into right field foul territory. So the Bees ignored the incident and went about their business of beating the Redbirds.

* * *

Incidentally, how the Cardinals ever expect to win the National League flag without a big league catcher is a puzzle to all who have watched them limp through the East. Don Padgett may be a high-class hitter, but wearing the mask and protector he must be at the bottom of the list. And probably Branch Rickey would like to have that $100,000 someone offered him for Mickey Owen a season or two back. Or was that an idle rumor?

* * *

It develops that Eddie Miller, the all-star rookie shortstop of the Bees, will not be ready to resume his duties in late September. The failure is a big disappointment to Manager Casey Stengel, who contends that with proper attention, the freshman would now be taking light workouts. The pilot maintains that a few games in the closing days of the current race would have bolstered his confidence for next spring. However, the cocky youngster is not apt to be bothered in '40 by what happened in '39

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	87	33	.713
Boston	74	46	.617
Chicago	67	54	.554
Cleveland	65	56	.537
Detroit	63	58	.521
Washington	52	71	.423
Philadelphia	41	79	.342
St. Louis	34	84	.288

Results Aug. 29

Boston 7, Cleveland 4.
Detroit 7, New York 6.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	73	45	.619
St. Louis	68	51	.571
Chicago	68	53	.553
Brooklyn	60	56	.517
New York	59	58	.504
Pittsburgh	53	63	.457
Boston	52	66	.441
Philadelphia	38	76	.333

Results Aug. 29

Boston 2, St. Louis 1.
Only game played.

Stagg Better At Baseball Than on Grid

(This is the second in a series traveling the 50-year span of the grand old man of football, Amos Alonzo Stagg.)

By Russell J. Newland

STOCKTON, Calif., Aug. 30 (AP)—Amos Alonzo Stagg, celebrating his 50th year as a football coach this fall, never even intended going to college, let alone becoming a gridiron mentor.

It was ruled otherwise. So today the 77-year-old Stagg not only enjoys distinction as dean of American football coaches, but is first in history to coach the sport continuously a half century. This is his seventh season at the College of the Pacific after 41 years at Chicago and two at Springfield (Mass.) College.

Not Enough Credits

Stagg completed the full course at Orange (N. J.) High School in three years. When he decided to attend Yale, he learned he lacked necessary credits to enter the University. A six-month course at Phillips Exeter Academy provided the requirements.

He never had played football—it wasn't a high school sport at Orange. He was star pitcher of the school's baseball team, however, and in this branch of athletics as well as football is one of Yale's immortals.

Actually, Stagg achieved more fame in baseball than in football at college. He pitched on five Yale championship teams from 1886 through 1890. Rules were more flexible in those days. He played his last two years as a graduate student.

Batted .417

A chap weighing 149 pounds and below average height, he was the "mighty atom" of his college days. He batted in No. 2 position. During the 1887 season, he hit for an average of .417 in 11 games. Against Harvard he struck out 20 batters.

His pitching specialties were a drop, outdrop, "jump" from overhand delivery and "jump" from sidearm delivery. Major League teams thought enough of his ability to offer him a professional career. Pittsburgh offered him a year's contract at $5,000; the New York Giants bid $4,300 (important money then), and Boston and Indianapolis made attractive propositions.

Baseball's loss was football's gain. The newspaper profession also lost a possibly likely prospect. Stagg was an associate editor of the Yale News in 1888. The venture into the journalistic field was inspired partly by the success of his friend, W. H. Cowles, as editor of the college publication the year before. Cowles is present publisher of the Spokane (Wash.) newspapers—the Spokesman-Review and the Chronicle—and a member of the Associated Press Board of Directors.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

• Ted Williams, Red Sox—His homer, with bases loaded, beat Indians, 7-4.

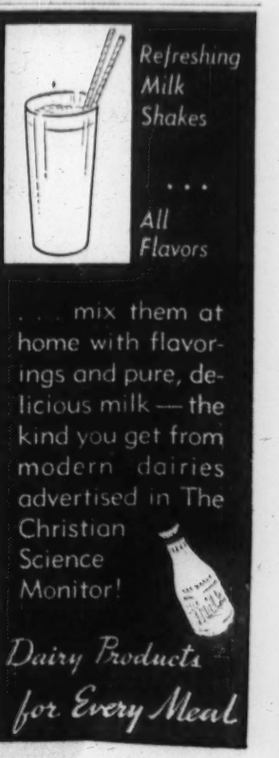
Dick Errickson, Bees—Handcuffed Cardinals with eight hits for 2-1 victory.

Pinky Higgins, Tigers—His two-bagger in ninth sent winning run across to whip Yankees, 7-6.

Rain Cuts Short Davis Cup Work

HAVERFORD, Pa., Aug. 30 (AP)—Rain interfered with practice sessions of the United States and Australian Davis Cup teams yesterday, limiting the squads to brief morning workouts.

Both Walter L. Pate, non-playing captain of the American team, and Harry Hopman, Australian leader, were disappointed by the weather. The Australians' workout was their first since arriving from Brookline, Mass., where they defeated Yugoslavia.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Dairy Products for Every Meal

Commerce and Finance

Experts Find Public Pays Too Much for Distribution Costs

Business and Industry

Goods Shortages Pinch Reich Due To Arms Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany has for long been extolling the virtues of its economic theories which have succeeded in removing unemployment temporarily and winning for it the envy of many other industrial countries still faced with the problem of how to find work for millions of their own citizens. National Socialists have certainly expended almost superhuman strength upon this issue, but whether they have really succeeded is open to doubt. In fact, the methods which have been adopted here to achieve such ends in so short a time are bringing their own sad consequences with them nowadays.

Man-Power Absorbed

Already two years ago, the Reich had absorbed practically all its available man-power, and in order to make up deficiencies in a scheme of whirlwind production, handworkers and small traders as well as women were transferred from work of lesser to work of greater national importance. According to the German Institute for Business Research, 20,700,000 people were employed in Germany in April, 1939, as compared with 19,500,000 one year before.

During the same period there was a reduction in the number of registered unemployed from 400,000 to 100,000, which means that approximately 1,000,000 new workers were brought into industry. This is a record which is not likely to be surpassed. In fact, it is now evident that the dynamic increase in German productive capacity has been hindered for many months past through lack of reserve of man-power and of materials.

All kinds of efforts have been made to overcome the deficiencies, but with less and less success. There have been marked increases in working hours in many industries, e. g., in the coal mines from eight to eight and three-quarter hours a day, while in other industries the working day is one of ten hours. (It is true that the average working day for industry as a whole was 7.8 hours in March last, but seasonal work and hours lost through lack of raw materials is included in this average.) This method has not yet produced any marked improvement in output.

Cannon But Not Butter

All efforts are concentrated upon work which is considered essential for military purposes or for fulfillment of certain colossal building plans such as those for the rebuilding of some of the chief cities. The result is that while the cannon are certainly piling up, the butter is not appearing; in other words, there are being stored away the results of thousands of hours of human and machine labor for which no tangible compensation can be obtained by the workers in the form in which it is most needed at present, viz., in consumption goods. Such goods cannot be produced because of lack of men and material in the consumption industries—they are lacking even for repairs, not to say extension of existing plants.

The purchasing power of the masses has increased tremendously during the past few years; it is today 75 per cent higher than it was in 1932. The gross income of workers, officials, labor service and the army in the Old Reich was between 44,000,000,000 and 46,000,000,000 revolutions per minute in 1938, as compared with less than 40,000,000,000 revolutions per minute in 1937, and 26,000,000,000 revolutions per minute in 1936. But the increase in purchasing power has not been accompanied by similar increase in the production of consumption goods. This latter figure is only up 47 per cent as compared with 75 per cent in purchasing power since 1932.

Question of Inflation Looms

The result has been a shortage of German wares, some rationing and the ever-present threat of inflation. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht saw the danger two years ago, and he warned the authorities that they must restrict government expenditure to the physical limits of production, and that state investments should be reduced to free labor and materials for production in the consumption industries. But he was deposed and quite another policy pursued, which has spent millions of marks on new western fortifications and the extensions of the military apparatus and city rebuilding.

The question which is constantly being asked here is, can Germany stand the pace? Is inflation round the corner? Optimism is the last quality one encounters in business circles here today. Taxation is so high that many firms are no longer left with their depreciation accounts. "If depreciation allowances," the chairman of Messrs. Krupp is reported as having said at a recent meeting, "are to be taxed away, we shall not have the means of renewing our technical equipment, and rationalization will be delayed."

An examination of the share-issues in July also show that the greater part of them were raised by government-owned concerns or by firms serving the Four Year Plan, and that there was very little new money. German public debts are also increasing and the rate at which the Steuergutscheine (Tax certificates) have been finding their way back to the banks caused some concern recently.

There has, it is clear, been a too rapid increase in economic tempo, particularly a too rapid increase in unproductive expenditure without any serious concern for national savings and the increasing burden of Reich debt, which it is felt here cannot be dealt with by long-term credits unless there is very great economy in the near future.

The Third Reich has sailed along happily on the theory that everything that mattered was to create work. Work in some strange way, regardless of what it produces, can adjust any economic situation. Such a theory is giving its followers many an anxious moment nowadays, and it is obvious that but for the temporary reliefs gained from the goods and services annexed from Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, the position would have been much clearer months ago.

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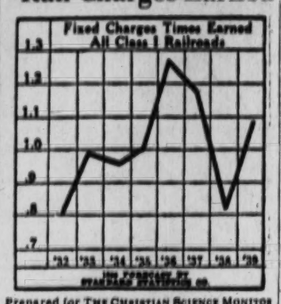


Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Projection of present carloadings trends to the end of the year leads the Standard Statistics Company to forecast that fixed charges of all Class I roads may be earned 1.08 times in 1939. As may be noted on the chart, if this forecast is sustained by the actual figures, 1939 will rank only a trifle under 1936 and 1937, the best years since 1930.

Union Carbide Co. To Acquire Assets Of Bakelite Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. directors approved an agreement for the acquisition of all the assets of Bakelite Corp.

The Carbide company is a producer of chemical raw materials and Bakelite Corp. a user of the chemicals in its converting activities.

The consummation of the agreement, says the announcement, will bring valuable supplementary facilities to both organizations. The co-ordination of technical knowledge, research, production methods, and distribution facilities of these two organizations will result in the improvement of existing products, the development of new plastics and other chemical compounds, and the discovery of new uses for such materials.

Bakelite Corporation has been active in the manufacture and distribution of thermosetting plastics, principally of phenolic types. Over a quarter century ago Dr. L. H. Baekeland made his discovery which gave to the world a new material. This he called "Bakelite" plastic. During the intervening period products from this material have become well and favorably known in such forms as telephone receivers, automobile ignition parts, timing gears, radio cabinets, electric insulators, switch plates, bottle caps, lamp bases, pencils, buttons and novelties.

Under the agreement there will be distributed to Bakelite stockholders 187,000 shares of Carbide common stock exchanged for Bakelite assets. Bakelite preferred stockholders will be entitled to receive for each preferred share 1¼ shares of Carbide stock, the remainder of the Carbide stock to be divided among the Bakelite common stockholders. The agreement will become effective upon ratification by the holders of each class of Bakelite stock.

Full Paid Shares

You make a single payment of the par value ($200.00) of each share. A certificate is issued to you, transferable by assignment only on the books of the Association. Dividends declared thereon are payable on the first Wednesdays of February and August.

Current dividend rate is 4% per annum.

WESTMORELAND
Building and Loan Association
1893 — 1939
S. E. Cor. 15th and Tioga Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Fund Sees Waste In Distribution Of Retail Products

NEW YORK (AP) — Twentieth Century Fund reported its committee of experts had found the American public paid too much for the distribution of retail products.

In a 400-page volume entitled "does distribution cost too much?" the fund, an endowed research foundation, asserted: "About 59 cents out of the consumer's dollar goes for the services of distribution and only 41 cents for the services of production."

Answering the title of the report, the fund said: "Taking the field of distribution as a whole the process undoubtedly costs too much. But how much too much is impossible to say.

Fund Perceives Waste

"In other words we can say with confidence that there is waste in distribution, but we cannot reduce it to a percentage figure—as a whole, or in any of its parts. Nor can we say that distribution is more or less wasteful than production.

"We can, however, . . . point out specifically many ways in which the costs of distribution can be reduced or its efficiency increased. . . ."

The report then makes a series of recommendations featuring "the establishment of a differentiated pricing system for retailed goods."

Said the report: "We urge careful study of the feasibility of adoption of a pricing system that would clearly differentiate separate prices for each article according to the amount of services involved in its sale—such as credit, delivery, return privileges, etc.

"This would mean in practice that a purchase paid for by cash, carried out of the store by the buyer and not returned, would cost less than if any or all of these services were required. . . .

"If service costs were separately charged, it would probably reduce their volume. Such a practice would also permit those consumers who wanted to do so to eschew these services and get the advantage of lower prices.

"We recognize the difficulties of establishing a differentiated retail pricing system, however. Experience shows that the difficulties are especially serious—if not insuperable—when one retail store attempts to adopt the policy without the co-operation of its competitors."

Suggestions for Improvement

Other suggestions for reducing the cost of distribution included:

"The expansion and better co-ordination of government agencies to provide in adequate and popular form information which consumers need for more efficient buying;

"Further progress in the elimination of fraud and misrepresentation in printed and verbal descriptions of products;

"The development of informational labeling;

"The wide extension for public use of the facilities of government and private agencies for testing and appraising consumer goods;

"The further organization of consumer co-operatives and consumers' group buying agencies;

"The development and adoption through government research and organized commercial efforts of improved methods of distribution, cost accounting and analysis;

"The provision by government agencies of more comprehensive, accurate and promptly available statistics on distribution;

"The wide establishment of training courses for distributors;

"The immediate repeal of all laws which are designed merely to preserve, or to destroy, some special group in the distribution structure, without regard for the general public interest;

"The strengthening and more effective administration of existing laws designed to prevent and destroy private monopoly, to eliminate price-fixing, and to prevent other monopolistic practices, except under government sanction and supervision."

Short-Term Money Costs U. S. More

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Treasury has announced that its weekly sale of $100,000,000 of 91-day bills brought an average price of $99.981 per $100 unit, equivalent to borrowing money at .076 per cent.

Last week's average was $99.989, equivalent to .042 per cent.

Japanese Ships Accept No U. S. Goods After Sept. 30

GALVESTON (AP) — Exporters and brokers were notified by agents of all Japanese-flag steamship lines today the Japanese lines would make no further commitments for taking cotton or other cargo for shipment after Sept. 30.

Neither shippers nor agents for the Japanese lines could give the reason for the action.

New Insurance Sales Up

PHILADELPHIA — Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia reports the sale of new insurance amounting to $34,890,000 during the first six months of 1939, an increase of $2,201,000 over the corresponding 1938 figures. Insurance in force increased to $975,955,000, a gain of $5,055,000 during this period. Ledger assets showed an increase of $9,086,000 to a new total of $345,818,000.

Street Turns to Commodities As Index of War Probability

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The markets again yesterday followed a "no war" cue. With classic regularity each market gave its habitual response to the hope of peace. Stocks and bonds went up; so did hides which usually go with the stock market, and cotton, whose market is hurt, not helped, by a war. Contrariwise, the leading war commodities went down, including wheat, world sugar, rubber, and cocoa.

The stock market rally was quite impressive. It carried prices above the 137 level on the Dow-Jones industrials; this means a recovery of fully half the entire Dantzig-in-the-dark market loss, the market having dropped from a high late in July of round 144½ down to a low last Thursday of a shade under 129. That is a recovery of 8 out of 15 points lost.

Had it not been for the "no-war" signals given by the commodity markets, the rise in stock prices might not necessarily have indicated hopes of peace. For there is a slight surmise round the Street—perhaps it might be called a small minority opinion—that the market would go up even if war were declared. This opinion is based on the favorable business news, on the fact that the market has already been several times shaken out already by war scares, and on the prospect therefore that the much-predicted "slight shake-out" "if war comes" might not occur after all.

Commodity Markets Lead

For a parallel it is recalled that the stock market rose several points just before the bad news of the national bank moratorium was announced in 1933; and though there was a brief sell-off after the market reopened, initial prices on the re-opening were good enough to give those who bought just before the doors closed a chance for a profitable turnaround.

The real center of speculation on war prospects seems to have shifted from the stock market to the commodity markets, and particularly to the market for wheat. During parts of the day it almost looked as though wheat traders had the news, or the reliable rumors, ahead of stock traders, and for the most part stock traders seem to take their cue from the wheat market rather than wheat traders taking their from the stock market.

Of course the wheat market showed itself pretty gullible on Monday when it swallowed whole the incredible rumor that Britain had bought up not only the present 110,000,000-bushel Argentine inventory but also the Argentine crop to be harvested next January. Why Britain would do this with a thumping Canadian crop available and crying to be bought remained to be seen; the rumor faded and so did the price run-up. Yesterday wheat went down in Chicago and even further in Winnipeg on the general assumption either that the Allies would sell Poland down the river or that Der Fuhrer would eat his words.

Futures Trading Heavy

Still comparing commodity with stock markets, there has been a sharp increase in commodity futures trading since the Danzig incident got under way and nothing to compare with it in stock trading. Only once in the last three weeks has trading volume reported by the New York Stock Exchange exceeded 1,000,000 shares and that was at the bottom last Thursday (which now looks like a "selling climax"), when the low was six points below the previous day's high.

By contrast the Journal of Commerce reports here that last week's average trading volume of 12,787 contracts was "the highest daily average trading volume since this paper started to compute volume figures on this basis. Tops for 1938 was . . . 12,349 . . . during the Munich crisis commodity trading was not as active as last week. . . ." By contrast volume on the New York Stock Exchange is barely running half the volume during the Munich crisis.

Nobody seems to know the reason for this shift in speculative interest. Of course, it takes less cash to trade in commodity futures than in stocks. Commodities are now below last September's levels while stocks are about the same. The British ban on trading in American securities, which has put out the Shorters' Court market for American shares like a light and eliminated the usual morning report here on London prices of American securities, is probably an important contributor to the change.

Incidentally commodity traders are turning more attention to the geographical distribution of commodities on the eve of possible war than to the total statistical position. During the previous World War shipping difficulties sometimes made wide disparities in price between trading centers, as for example between rubber prices in Singapore and in New York.

Glancing round quickly, most of the world's wheat stocks are in North America. Britain has been laying in war stores but their total is unknown. The Argentines have about 100,000,000 bushels on hand; they have been selling rapidly. Australian wheat is almost gone until next crop in early 1940.

Most of the world's copper, too, is here, and the remainder mostly in South Africa except for what stores Britain and Germany have laid by. Both are asking here for copper, and in war Britain would take our surplus. World rubber inventories are way down and the new supplies would have to come from the Far East, where, fortunately, Britain's position has been decidedly eased by the Russo-German Pact (if the Russians sign). Of course everybody knows the cotton is all here in government loan-stock.

The German Fleet

Foreign stocks of American cotton have run down sharply this last year as foreigners waited for us to get round to the export subsidy idea, and so far there hasn't been much cotton go out under subsidy. Lancaster is a little worried. Europe is well-fixed on cocoa inventories, Britian having tripled hers in the last year; but hide supplies are low in Europe all over.

In this connection marine war-risk insurance rates are significant. They indicate that the Mediterranean and the Baltic are very hot. There was talk a few months ago that in case of war Germany would leave her fleet scattered as it is not big enough or good enough now (in contrast to 1914) for anything but suicide exploits in commerce raiding. Instead it seems to have been bottled up, and there is rumor that submarine preying will be difficult because the boats can be seen so easily under water from the air.

However this brings in another shipping consideration—the airplane commerce-raider. It is said that squadron bombing of cities and plants could not last long after the blitzkrieg moments failed, because of the heavy casualties from anti-aircraft guns, but that later on bombers might be very embarrassing to commerce in the Channel and North Sea.

Another thought on war here is that it would benefit South American countries, and there is some surprise that their bonds, long depressed by voluntary and involuntary default, have not risen further, for the South American countries' prosperity is a prosperity dependent largely on the commodity price index. They sell hides, wheat, copper, nitrates, quinine, cotton, cocoa, and such essentials, and during the first world war the exchanges of some South American countries actually went to a premium over dollars something like the present premium of Venezuelan currency.

A good deal of Wall Street has been closed down by the war-scare and the Street wishes it would abate. No new capital issues are coming out, leaving investment bankers to play golf, and the arbitrage houses dealing in shares here for London and Continental account are twiddling their thumbs. Even if peace breaks out it will be some time before their operating departments are busy again.

Bank Loans Show Increase in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board reported a $26,000,000 increase in commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities in the week ended Aug. 23.

New York City, however, was almost alone responsible for the gain, accounting for $25,000,000 of it.

The increase followed several weeks of alternately small increases and decreases.

Republic Natural Gas Co. Obtains $5,600,000 Loan

NEW YORK (AP)—Republic Natural Gas Company, operating in the Hugoton Field of Kansas and the Saxet Field of Texas, has borrowed $5,600,000 privately from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the National City Bank.

Announcement of the transaction was made by W. H. Wildes, President of Republic, who said the load, which will run for 12 years, and is secured by a first mortgage on the company's gas contract, is at a rate to net the company about 3¼ per cent.

The proceeds of the loan will be used to retire the company's 6 per cent first mortgage bonds, and outstanding bank loans.

$54,690,000 Utility Financing in Offing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has authorized the Public Service Company of Colorado to issue $54,690,000 worth of new securities.

The authorization, granted over the dissent of Commissioner Robert Healy, covers $40,000,000 of 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds due in 1964, $12,500,000 of 4 per cent sinking fund debentures due 1949, and $2,190,000 of common stock.

Most of the securities are intended for refunding old securities.

Erie Seeks $7,900,000 Loan to Buy Rail Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — An application has been filed by the trustees of the Erie Railroad with the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to borrow $7,500,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The sum would be used in part payment for the capital stock of the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad, which it will buy from Atlantic Leased Lines, Ltd., a British corporation, for $7,900,000.

The Erie already owes the RFC about $16,000,000, according to the application.

Optimism Shared By Steel Leaders As Orders Climb

PITTSBURGH (AP)—While gray war clouds hover over Europe, the glare from the vast steel mills and coke ovens of America's "workshop of the world" once again are brightening skies here.

It was not the orders from the disciples of Mars which lighted the bright fires of the blast, open hearth and Bessemer furnaces, although certainly in the background was the possibility of a sudden increase in demand that might tax the nation's production capacity for the first time in a decade.

Leaders Cheerful

Informal discussions with executives of the United States Steel Corporation, Jones and Laughlin, National Steel, Pittsburgh Steel, Crucible Steel and other smaller units of the $5,000,000,000 industry centered here brought out virtually unanimous opinions of optimism.

Prices which a few months ago were disastrously weak definitely were reported firm. That was admitted by high officials like Ernest T. Weir, Chairman of National Steel and President of the American Institute of Iron and Steel.

They said the law of supply and demand once again was being asserted.

"In the past several weeks there has been a considerable increase in orders," volunteered one of the industry's most conservative leaders. "It is a general increase in which no one line predominated. It is the best national economic strength we have felt in years."

Significantly, perhaps, not an executive interviewed disagreed.

Because of the general employment situation, steel company executives were reticent to discuss employment. Every one admitted privately, however, that hundreds, even thousands, of men have been recalled within 30 days—all furloughed and many thousands remaining on furlough awaiting call.

The production spurt—which in this center of heavy goods output reached the highest point this week since October, 1937—has come on the eve of the large orders from the auto industry, largest consumer of steel.

No Abnormal Stocking

So far as could be ascertained there appeared to be no abnormal stocking of pig iron (iron ore reduced in blast furnaces to metal which in turn is now used with approximately an equal part of scrap steel to make ingots). Some mills admitted producing a "slight excess" of semi-finished steel but explained that was in anticipation of appropriations already made so quick delivery could be made.

Prices have stirred considerable comment in light of the possibility of war. Here is a comparison with the scale approved officially by President Wilson on Sept. 27, 1919:

	1919	1939
Ore at lower lake ports	*$5.05	$5.11
Coke at Connellsville, Pa	6.00	3.72
Pig iron	†32.00	23.50
Steel bars, Pittsburgh-Chgo	12.00	2.15
Steel shapes	3.00	2.15
Steel plates	3.25	2.10

* Ton
† Ton (at Newark)
‡ Per 100 pounds

In addition, consumers often paid $2 to $10 per ton during the World War for quick delivery. They get that today.

War Debt Payments More Unlikely If New War Develops

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury officials believe a new European war probably would push further into the background any possibility of collecting the $14,473,478,027 owed this Government as a result of the last war.

Only Finland, which has only an $8,233,157 share of the obligation, has been paying up regularly in peacetime.

England owes $5,497,069,379 in principal and accrued interest; France, $4,180,628,819; Italy, $2,024,150,441; Germany, $1,241,108,030; and Poland, $263,166,398.

Most of the war debts were loans made to the Allies during the World War, but many more millions were loaned for relief and reconstruction purposes afterward. The German debt includes a large sum assessed for the expense of maintaining the American Army of Occupation in the Reich immediately after the war.

Other debt are: Armenia, $23,803,104; Belgium, $453,324,480; Estonia, $21,029,440; Greece, $34,295,967; Hungary, $2,388,730; Latvia, $8,668,365; Lithuania, $7,760,608; Rumania, $63,999,476; Russia, $390,298,848; and Yugoslavia, $61,779,062.

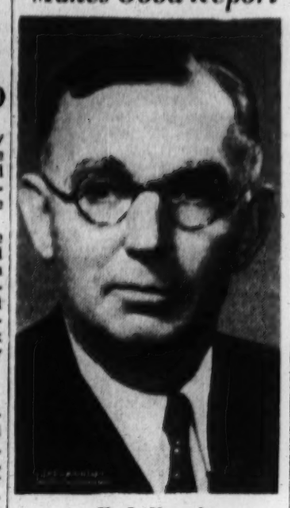
National Gypsum Plans $5,000,000 Note Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — National Gypsum Company of Buffalo, N. Y., notified the securities commission of its intention to issue $5,000,000 worth of debentures. It proposes to spend $1,000,000 on expansion of its New York City plant.

The debentures will bear 3½ per cent interest and will mature in 1954. An additional $3,403,080 of the proceeds will be used for refunding of all securities, and the remaining proceeds will be added to the working capital of the company.

W. E. Hutton & Co. was named as the principal underwriter of the proposed issue.

Makes Good Report



E. J. Engel
President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

Santa Fe Railroad Earnings Increase In Month of July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Atchison, Topeka Santa Fe Railway net income in July was equal to about $4,430,000, E. J. Engel, President, announced.

This compares with a net income of $4,245,031 in July, 1938, and would provide a net income of about $1,293,000 in the first seven months of the year, against $1,276,000 correspondingly last year.

Mr. Engel said that expenditures for maintenance in the remainder of the year would make more normal comparisons with the same periods in 1938 than has been true to date this year, because the company began track repairs unusually early this year.

This month the Erie Railroad has moved 11 per cent more freight cars than in the same period last year, C. E. Denney, President, said. Much of the increase in gross revenues has been carried into net, he added.

British and French Investments in U. S. Less Than in 1914

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commerce Department estimates placed the total British and French investments in the United States at $2,800,000,000 to $3,000,000,000, considerably less than in 1914.

The amount of such investments has aroused interest during the present European crisis because of the possibility that they might be liquidated to finance purchases in this country if war should break out abroad.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce estimated that stocks, bonds and other long-term holdings of the two nations aggregated $2,050,000,000. It added that dollar balances and short-term funds reported to the Treasury Department on May 31 totaled $850,000,000.

Total British investments were to $2,400,000,000, compared with private estimates of about $4,250,000,000 in 1914. The French total was placed at $500,000,000 to $600,000,000, compared with slightly more than $400,000,000 in 1914.

The Bureau said it had made no attempt to estimate the "liquidity" of the foreign investments here. It noted, however, that $700,000,000 of the British total was invested in British-controlled American enterprises and that these "direct" investments are not likely to be liquidated in time of national emergency."

Sugar Company Sale Ratified

HALIFAX (CP)—A special meeting of Acadia Sugar Refining Company shareholders ratified a proposal to sell the concern to the newly formed Anglo-Dutch Refining Company for $3,000,000. The step must be approved again by the shareholders before the sale can go through.

Trade Surplus Is Shown by Latvia 5 Months of 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA—The conversion of an adverse trade balance of 16,600,000 Lats (about $3,320,000) in 1938 to a small surplus of 200,000 Lats is one of the results evidenced by Latvia's foreign trade statistics for the first five months of 1939.

As compared with the corresponding period of last year these show an increase in imports of 4,500,000 Lats, and an increase in exports of 21,300,000 Lats. This result is held to be specially significant since, during the first part of the year, when there are heavy imports of agricultural machinery and implements, fertilizers and so on, it is not usual for the foreign trade figures to be favorable, and the deficit is usually only made good later in the year when the larger exports of timber take place.

A study of the foreign trade returns shows an increase in trade with those countries where foreign exchange restrictions are not prohibitive. Thus the turnover with Sweden has been increased fourfold. The new commercial agreement with Belgium has resulted in an increase of business from 1,600,000 Lats to 2,700,000 Lats. An equally satisfactory state of affairs is apparent in this country's exchange of goods with Great Britain, France, Denmark, Switzerland and Finland.

The inauguration of a new shipping line to the United States has resulted in an increase in the exports to that country from 759,000 in 1938 to 2,000,000 Lats in 1939. The exports of the United Kingdom to Latvia during the first four months of this year increased by nearly 40 per cent, from 10,308,000 Lats in 1938, to 14,269,000, while imports from Latvia during the same period increased by some 20 per cent only, namely from 26,011,000 Lats in 1938 to 30,992,000 in 1939.

Standard Oil Group Quarter Dividends 6 P. C. Below 1938

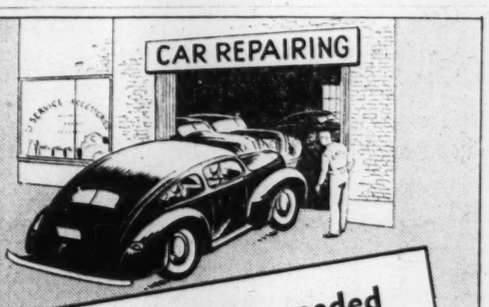
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Cash dividend payments by the companies of the Standard Oil group for the third quarter of 1939 are estimated at $23,896,799, a decline of 6 per cent from the total of $25,427,903 distributed by these companies in the third quarter of 1938, according to figures compiled by the New York Stock Exchange firm of Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co. Aggregate cash disbursements of the group for the first three quarters of the current year will total approximately $109,177,606 compared with $129,602,779 in the first nine months of last year or a decline of 16 per cent.

The reduction in the total for the current quarter as compared with the corresponding period of 1938 principally reflects the smaller distribution by the Standard Oil Company of California which has declared only the regular quarterly dividend of 25c per share, whereas in the first and second quarters this year the regular payment was supplemented by extras of 5c per share each and in each quarter last year by extras of 10c each. With the exception of Standard of California and Buckeye Pipe Line Company, whose payment of 50c per share this quarter compares with a payment of 25c per share at this time last year, every other member of the group normally making payments in the third quarter is making the same per share distribution as in the third quarter of last year.

Sales Finance Convention

CHICAGO — Standard terms, down payments and maturities considered safe in sales financing; government sponsored plans, bank activity in the field of consumer credit; conditions and prospects in the automobile business; interest rates; the outlook for 1940 and future years, and other vital subjects will come up for thorough discussion at the sixteenth annual convention of National Association of Sales Finance Companies on September 14 and 15 in the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.



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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 483,340
1939 volume to date 143,258,766
1938 volume to date 175,554,193

Trading in Stock Market Limited; Trend Downward

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—The stock market made a feeble effort at a rally today but reversed itself later and prices continued in a restricted area.

Shares pushed ahead a little at the start, but lack of interest caused them to slip, erasing gains. Toward the final hour, with activity at a low ebb, changes were narrow. Losses ran to a point or more.

Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

Wall Street seemed fairly confident war over the Polish-German dispute would be avoided for the time being, but looked forward to long negotiations and perhaps the recurrence of crises. The reported willingness of Herr Hitler to accept the mediation of King Leopold of the Belgians and the Queen of Holland was thought a good sign.

Domestic news developments were considered favorable but in only a few cases drew out any buying. What selling there was appeared to be of the profit-taking variety after yesterday's runup.

Resistant most of the session were Santa Fe, New York Central, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Texas Corp., Anaconda, J. C. Penney, Owens-Illinois, Douglas Aircraft and Loft.

Unchanged or narrow were Chrysler, U. S. Steel, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, General Electric, du Pont, Pennsylvania Railroad and American Smelting.

Higher in the curb were National Oil Products, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and New Jersey Zinc.

Bonds Point Upward

The bond market pointed upward all along the line today.

U. S. Governments showed gains up to 26-32 of a point as the final hour approached and the general run of corporate and foreign dollar obligations were up fractions to more than a point. The slightly better hope for European peace was the principal buying fuel, brokers said.

Prominent on the upturn were Continental Oil 2¾s, International Telephone 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 5s, Portland General Electric 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Bonds of Denmark, New South Wales, Poland, and Australia were higher in the foreign group.

Dealings in Wheat Doubled in Chicago

CHICAGO (AP)—The war scare has more than doubled business on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Analysis of statistics on dealings in grain futures in the world's greatest market for this type of trading showed that more than 243,000,000 bushels of all types of grains changed hands during last week's rapid and wide price swings.

This compared with only 103,808,000 bushels bought and sold the previous week and 152,678,000 the corresponding week a year ago.

Additional commission house employees have been posted on the trading floor, handling telephone and wire connections with branches all over the world. During recent sessions the grain pits have been more crowded than at any time since last September's war scare.

Although there has been no change in clearing house margin requirements, some firms have increased their non-member margin rates for trades in grain.

Late Wheat Gains Wipe Out Losses

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (AP)—Losses of ½ cent a bushel in the wheat pit were wiped out in late trading and replaced by net gains of as much as 1¼ cents at times.

Strength at Winnipeg, where early losses of a cent or more were replaced with gains of about a cent, helped the recovery trend here, as did a less favorable construction placed on later European news following lack of definite developments over night.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅜ higher, September 67¼-⅛, December 67⅜-¼; corn unchanged to ⅛ higher, September 43⅝-¾, December 43⅞-44; oats ⅛ off to ¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Under leadership of British Government bonds, the stock market took another nimble step forward today. Outlook on foreign affairs was considerably more cheerful. The Treasury sanctioned sale in New York of American securities under restrictions. Turnover increased as industrials advanced. Rails responded to better traffic figures. Some trans-Atlantics changed hands by private negotiations.

Paris: The Bourse rallied today after an easy opening although business was still restricted. Domestic issues finished around overnight levels while internationals were uneven. Gold shares declined. Rentes ended 5 to 100 centimes lower.

Liverpool: Wheat futures lost ⅝ to 1⅜ pence today as a result of lessened tension over Europe.

The same influence checked buying of cotton futures, which dropped 12 to 19 points. Pressure came through hedging and realizing.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L(1.60a)	2	63	63	63	A'g 29
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	3	32¾	32¾	32¾	A'g 28
11	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	A'g 24
27½	18¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	7	53	51¾	51¾	—1¼
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	
10	6⅜	AlaskaJun(.65g)	3	7	7	7	
1¼	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
12⅜	4¾	Alleg pf xw	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 28
14⅞	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7	7	7	
13⅜	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+1⅜
19	8	Alleg pr pf	1	11	11	11	
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	10	17	16½	16¾	
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8	8	8	
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	163	160	160	+4¼
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 23
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	5	11½	11½	11½	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	13	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	71	70½	70½	A'g 23
48¾	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	5	34	33½	33½	— ½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	A'g 24
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 29
19	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12	12	12	A'g 21
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	59	59	59	A'g 26
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	1	17½	17	17	+ ⅛
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	6	30	29½	29½	
17¾	10⅝	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	11	11	11	+ ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 28
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	2	41¾	41	41	
103¼	83¼	Am Can (4)	9	100	98½	99	—1½
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170½	170½	170½	—3½
35	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	7	20	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
55	30¼	Am Car pf	4	32½	32½	32½	A'g 29
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	17	17⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	103	103	103	A'g 24
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	132	132	132	A'g 25
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¾
11⅛	5⅝	Am Com Alco	5	6½	6¼	6½	+ ½
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	11	8¼	7¾	8¼	A'g 29
5⅜	2½	Am Encaus Til	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	A'g 28
6	4¾	Am European	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 16
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14	14	14	
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	9	18½	18½	18½	— ½
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7	7	7	A'g 29
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	8	13⅝	13	13	A'g 29
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	4⅛	4	4	
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	31	31	31	A'g 26
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	9	52½	52	52	A'g 29
3⅛	1⅞	Am Ice	38	2⅛	2	2	A'g 29
25	14½	Am Ice pf	4	21½	21½	21½	A'g 29
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	6	16¼	15⅛	15¼	— ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	4	45	45	45	A'g 29
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	12	12	12	A'g 29
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	2	2½	2⅜	2⅛	A'g 28
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	1	28	27½	27½	⅝ +
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf (3k)	3	45	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅜
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	8	40	38½	38½	—1⅜
18⅜	9	Am Rad & St S	25	10½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
223¼	117⅜	Am Roll Mill	9	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
72½	50	AmRM pf (1¼k)	1	62	62	62	+2
158⅜	113⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	12⅞	12½	12⅞	A'g 29
20	10¼	Am Seat (⅝e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	17	44¼	43	43	— ⅝
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	132	132	232	—1
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	63	63	63	— ⅜
41	20⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	18	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	5	12½	12½	12½	
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	2	15⅝	15½	15½	A'g 28
91⅞	75½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	A'g 28
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	18	163⅜	162¼	162⅞	— ⅜
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	79¼	79	79	
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	10	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅛
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	A'g 24
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	32	10¾	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	95½	95½	51⅜9	A'g 21
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	32	32	32	
7¾	4	Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	52	25⅜	24⅞	25	
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 23
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	2	24¼	23¼	23¼	— ¾
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 10
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 24
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	28½	28½	28½	A'g 25
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	
6⅛	3⅝	Armour Ill	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	36	36	36	A'g 29
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	Mr 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¾g)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
13	9	Arnold C (.55g)	2	9½	9¼	9½	A'g 26
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	7¼	7	7	A'g 29
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	7½	7½	7½	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73½	73½	73½	A'g 23
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates in (2)	1	36	36	36	A'g 23
42⅞	21½	Atch T & S F	9	24¾	24	24	— ⅜
71	51⅛	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	52	52	52	+ ⅛
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	7	17⅛	16½	16½	— ½
20⅜	12	Atl Gf&W Indies	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
18	9½	Atl Gf&W in pf	1	11	11	11	A'g 26
23½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	19¼	19	19¼	+ ½
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	106½	106½	106½	A'g 29
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	A'g 29
66¾	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	51	51	51	A'g 29
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	5	5	5	A'g 25
4⅝	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 29
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	A'g 22
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	17	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
17⅜	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	17	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	16	4¾	4½	4½	
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	2	21	21	21	A'g 28
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	31	12	11½	11¾	+ ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7	7	7	A'g 29
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	12	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ½
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	23	23	23	A'g 29
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	A'g 24
9½	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 28
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	30	23¾	23	23	— ⅜
21½	17⅝	Ben Ind L (.90g)	1	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½g)	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	A'g 25
57½	37¼	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	37¼	37¼	37¼	A'g 25
80	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	54	60¼	58½	59	— ½
18	15¼	Beth S 5% pf (1)	3	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	109	108⅜	108⅜	—1⅝
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	7	17	17	17	+1
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	11	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	17	20	18¾	18¾	
28½	16¼	BohnA&B (1½g)	11	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	18	18	18	
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	3	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
22	18¾	Borg-War (1½g)	10	23¼	22½	22½	— ½
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	A'g 24
29⅛	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.60g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	5	9½	9	9	— ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	13	21⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	38	37	38	A'g 26
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	50½	50½	50½	+ ¼
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 29
13⅝	6½	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	2	10½	10½	10½	
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	6	25½	24½	24½	— ½
36	31½	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	35½	35½	35½	A'g 10
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	6	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
13⅞	7	Bucyrus-Erie	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
34½	21½	Bulova Wate (2)	3	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	16	17½	16¾	16¾	— ¼
18⅝	11	Burr Add (.30g)	5	12½	12¼	12¼	
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 26
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	A'g 26
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	9	10⅜	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	8	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¾
20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	2	16¾	16½	16½	A'g 29
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜	A'g 2
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Calumet & Hec	4	5½	5½	5½	
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	4	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	19	17⅞	17⅜	17½	— ¼
6¼	3⅜	Canad Pacific	9	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	2	30	30	30	A'g 29
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 29
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	15	14½	14½	— ¼
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen(.10g)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 28
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	3	70½	70	70½	A'g 26
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	2	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
107⅛	100⅞	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	A'g 23
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	26	23⅝	22⅞	23	— ¼
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	17	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	A'g 29
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3½	Cent RR NJ	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 10
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	4⅛	4	4	A'g 28
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4	4	4	A'g 24
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	19	34¼	33⅜	34	— ¾
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	5	7	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	18	18	18	A'g 28
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 24
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	12	33	32½	32½	— ½
91	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	21	21	21	A'g 26
3¾	1	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	A'g 26
1	⅜	Chi & N West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 24
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 26
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 29
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	2	10½	10½	10½	A'g 26
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 28
½	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	10	½	½	½	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
38⅞	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	33	33	33	A'g 29
48⅛	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	44	44	44	A'g 21
¾	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 17
1½	⅜	C R I & P 6%pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8	7¾	8	A'g 24
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	2	10½	10½	10½	A'g 25
13⅛	5⅜	Childs Co	2	6½	6½	6½	
85¼	53⅜	Chrysl Cp (4g)	83	80⅛	78⅛	78⅞	— ¾
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	1	12	12	12	A'g 29
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	21	21	21	
30⅞	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	4	27	26½	26½	
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	4	39½	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	5	30½	29¾	29⅞	— ¾
133	114	Coca-Cola (2g)	4	119½	119	119	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	A'g 29
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅛)	4	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (8)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	A'g 22
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	2	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅝
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13	13	13	
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	1	21	21	21	— ¼
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	4	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	60	7	6⅝	6⅞	
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	1	85	85	85	A'g 24
15⅜	6¾	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
30½	22	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	A'g 26
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	87	87	87	A'g 24
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	5	45½	45¼	45½	+ ¼
109⅝	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	109	109	109	A'g 24
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	10	50½	49½	50	A'g 29
110⅛	106	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	+2
13¾	8⅜	Comi Solvents	21	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	41	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	69	69	69	
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	21	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	4	23¾	23½	23¾	+1
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 19
25½	15½	Consol Aircraft	2	18	18	18	
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	3	7½	7⅛	7⅛	A'g 28
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	52	31⅜	30⅞	31	
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	2	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Con Film Ind	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 25
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(¾k)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	A'g 29
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	70	7⅛	6⅞	7	
3¼	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 18
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	2	2	2	A'g 29
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	9	9	9	A'g 23
101	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	6	100½	100½	100½	A'g 21
16⅛	9¼	Container Corp	15	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	9	14¼	13¾	14	
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	93	93	93	+1
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	16	40⅜	39½	39½	— ¼
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	2	114½	114	114	A'g 23
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	6	6	6	A'g 29
37¼	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	33⅛	33	33	A'g 29
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	10	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	16	22¾	21¾	21¾	
29¼	16½	Cont Steel (¾g)	8	25¾	25¼	25¼	+ ⅝
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	10	58½	57⅞	58⅛	+ ⅛
177	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	1733¼	1733¼	1733¼	A'g 29
47⅞	31½	Coty Inc	31	4¼	4	4	
21⅜	13⅜	Coty Internat	18	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
38	17	Crane Co	7	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	A'g 23
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	3	30½	30¼	30¼	A'g 26
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
40¼	34⅞	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	2	34⅜	34⅞	34⅞	A'g 16
37⅞	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	32½	32½	32½	A'g 24
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (½)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	2	10½	10½	10½	A'g 25
13⅛	5⅜	Childs Co	2	6½	6½	6½	
85¼	53⅜	Chrys

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Gain in Machine Tool Sales Seen For Rest of 1939

Increased sales volume during the remainder of 1939 is forecast for most branches of the industrial machinery and machine tool industry in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Substantial gains will develop in certain divisions, the Survey predicts especially those which are in a position to serve Army arsenals, aircraft companies, small tractor manufacturers, shipbuilders, and automobile makers. Although recent domestic bookings of new machinery have been meager, gains are being registered currently. Foreign business promises to remain high, although demand rising from the armaments race abroad has given signs of waning. Profit margins, meanwhile, are expected to be as wide, if not wider, than those in 1938.

Utility Expansion Gains

"Manufacturers of power and generating equipment will benefit from the electric utilities' plans to augment generating capacity this year," continues the forecast. "Indications are that between 450 and 500 million dollars will be spent during 1939. Roughly $150,000,000 may be spent for steam generators between now and early 1940—more than in any year since 1930. With demand for electric power recording new peaks, many utility operating companies already have placed substantial orders for generating equipment.

"Companies serving the shipbuilding field are especially well situated. In addition to the Maritime Commission's program, with its goal of 50 new ships a year, there is the Government's naval construction program, under which Congress awarded $231,000,000 for the construction of 24 vessels during the 1940 fiscal period—the largest awards ever made during any peacetime year. Diesel engine manufacturers are expected to receive a substantial amount of business from these sources during 1939.

"Manufacturers of construction and conveying machinery, likewise, should fare better during the remainder of 1939. The $1,699,000,000 in construction contracts awarded during the first half of 1939 was 31 per cent ahead of the total a year ago and a continued uptrend in construction activity should be witnessed."

Metal Working Outlook Good

Since early in 1938, the survey states, manufacturers of metal-working machinery have experienced a relatively steady improvement in business and prospects for coming months are satisfactory. New orders for foundry equipment in May, 1939, were 20 per cent ahead of those for May, 1938. This was a marked improvement from the worst slump in 1938 when June volume was 73 per cent below that recorded in the corresponding month of 1937.

"During coming months, substantial orders for machine tools will rise from (1) sharply higher porduction in the aircraft field; (2) modernization of Army arsenal and Navy shipbuilding facilities which, generally, have not been improved since the World War; (3) automobile retooling for 1940 style changes; and (4) greater industrial production, especially in industries receiving Government business."

FTC Orders Pencil Firms To Stop Price Agreements

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission ordered 13 pencil companies to stop making agreements which it said resulted in unlawful restraint of competition through price-fixing.

The following companies, which the commission said manufactured about 75 per cent of the wood-cased lead pencils in the United States, and the Lead Pencil Association, Inc., and its president, William A. McDermid, New York City, were named in the commission order:

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J.; the Eberhard Faber Pencil Company, Brooklyn; the American Lead Pencil Company, Hoboken, N. J.; Eagle Pencil Company, Inc., New York; Richard Best Pencil Company, Irvington, N. J.; Blaisdell Pencil Company, Philadelphia; General Pencil Company, Jersey City; Hassenfeld Brothers, Inc., Providence, R. I.; National Pencil Company, Shelbyville, Tenn.; Reliance Pencil Company, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Universal Pencil Company, Oakland, Calif.; Red Cedar Pencil Company, Lewisburg, Tenn., and Wallace Pencil Company, St. Louis.

Certain-Teed Products Earns 6c a Common Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Certain-Teed Products Corp. and wholly owned subsidiaries, makers of building materials, reported net profit for the June quarter of $150,651, equal after quarterly dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred stock (on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends) to 6 cents a share on common stock.

This compared with a net loss of $148,659 in the proceding quarter and net profit of $106,619, or $1.46 a share on preferred stock, in the second quarter of 1938.

Plants are throughout the country.

Weston Plans Plant Purchase

TORONTO—George Weston, Ltd., is planning to buy the plant at Salamanca, N. Y., of the bankrupt Associated Biscuit Company, it was reported. Negotiations are almost completed. Weston has until Sept. 6 to take over the plant. It is understood. The assets were acquired at bankruptcy proceedings in Federal court at Buffalo.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¾s '43-40 June	02.22	102.22	102.22
4 3¼s '47-43	109.12	109.12	109.12
57 3¼s '45-43	109.12	109.7	109.9
5 3¼s'46-44	109.16	109.16	109.16
11 2¾s '47-45	108.2	108	108
4 3¼s '49-46	110.16	110.16	110.16
5 3¼s '52-49	111.15	111.15	111.15
10 2½s '53-49	105.5	105.5	105.5
10 2½s '52-50	105.8	105.8	105.8
2 3s '55-51	110.10	110.10	110.10
119 2¾s '60-58	107.27	107.20	107.25
1 3¼s '68-58	106.7	106.7	106.7
14 2¾s '65-60	106.7	106.6	106.6

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '47-42	103.4	103.4	103.4

Home Owners Loan

10 1½s '47-45	101.2	101.2	101.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	105½	105½	105½
1 Alleghany cv 5s'44	69½	69½	69½
25 Alleghany 5s'60 st	25	24¾	25
2 Allied Stars 4½s'51	95½	95	95½
16 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	109¼	109	109¼
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	58	58	58
4 Am T&T 5½s'43			
	110 7-32	110⅛	110⅛
12 Am T&T 3½s'86	107¼	107	107
17 Am T&T 3¼s'61	107⅛	107	107⅛
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s50	106	105⅞	105⅞
2 Arm Del 4s 57	98½	98½	98½
5 Arm Del 4s 55	98½	98½	98½
2 AT&Adc&SF 4s 95	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 AT&SF 49	101	101	101
2 A C Line 4½s 64	62	62	62
1 B&AO 5s'96 P	19¼	19¼	19¼
7 B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	58½	58	58½
10 B&O cv 4½s'60	11	11	11
3 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
7 B&O 1st 4s48	58½	58	58½
2 B&O P L&Nwy 4s'41	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 B&O S W 5s'50 ct	40¾	40¾	40¾
Beth Stl 4¼s'60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Beth St 3¾s'66	104	104	104
2 Beth Stl 3½s'52	101	100⅞	101
2 BostonMe 5s'37	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Bost&Me 4¾s'61	26½	26½	26½
2 Boston&Me 5s'55	29½	29½	29½
10 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	76	75	75
2 Bkly Un Elis'50	85	85	85
3 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	85½	85	85
25 Buf R&P 4½s'57	34¾	34	34¾
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	33	31	33
1 Can Nat Ry 5s2'70	115½	115½	115½
11 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	111½	111⅛	111½
7 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115⅛	115	115
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115	114	114
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111⅛	111	111⅛
18 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112	111½	112
2 Can Pac 5s '44	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	94½	94½	94½
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	3	3	3
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	66½	66½	66½
11 C&O 3½s '96D	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s '86E	99	99	99
1 C&O rfg 3½s '95H	71½	71½	71½
7 CB&Q 4½s '77	83½	83	83
7 CB&Q gen 4s '58	95½	95	95
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97½	97½	97½
1 Chi&E Ill 6s '34	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	15	15	15
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
6 Chic Gt West 4s '59	18¾	18¾	18¾
15 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 CM&StP 4½s '89C	20	20	20
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3	2¾	2¾
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	6¼	6	6
2 Chi&NW4½s2037C	6¼	6	6
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
25 CRI & P 4½s '52A	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6 CRI&P 4s '88	11¾	11¼	11¼
20 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	105	105	105
4 Chi & W Ind 4¼s'62	92	90¾	92
1 Childs Co 5s '43	65	65	65
3 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66	107	107	107
4 CCC&StL 4½s '77	45	44½	45
1 Col & So 4½s '80	28	28	28
12 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
12 Columbia G 5s 1952	102	101¾	102
4 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
18 Cmwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	117½	117¼	117¼
11 Con Edis 3½s'48	107	106⅞	106⅞
11 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	103¾	103½	103½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s'65	108	108	108
1 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Container 5s'43	99¾	99	99¾
19 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	105¼	105	105¼
2 Del. & Hud rfg 4s'43	54	54	54
1 Del P&L 4¼s'69	105	105	105
2 D&RGW 5s'55 Asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 D & R G West 5s'78	5¾	5¾	5¾
8 Det Ed 3½s'66	110	110	110
2 Det T Tun 4½s'61	102	101⅞	102
12 Erie rfg 5s'67	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Erie rfg 5s'75	8⅞	8	8⅞
1 Fed L&P cv 6s'54 B	101½	101½	101½
1 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	104	104	104
25 Fla E Cst 5s'74	7½	7⅜	7½
3 Gen Am Inv 5s'52	103¼	103	103¼
5 Gen Mot Accpt 3¼s'51	104½	104½	104½
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	58	57⅝	58
2 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	81	81	81
7 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	81¼	81	81
7 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	81¼	81	81
3 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	94	94	94
8 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	93	93	93
13 Gulf St Util 3½s'69	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
1 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	31¾	31¼	31¼
12 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	46	45½	46
1 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14⅝	14½	14½
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s'70 B	110	110	110
11 Ill Cen st 3½s'51 reg	82¾	82¾	8?¼
14 Ill Cen 1st 3½s'51 reg	82⅝	82¾	82⅞
4 Ill Cen 4s'53	45	44½	44½
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	50	50	50
5 Ill Cen 4¼s'66	43¼	43¼	43¾
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	48	47	47
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	43	42½	43
3 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	95½	95¼	95¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32	56	56	56
3 Interb R Tr 6s'32	23	21¼	23
18 Interb RT Tr rfg 5s'66	58½	57½	58
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	13¾	13¼	13¾
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	80½	80½	80½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 Int Paper 6s'55	85¾	85¾	86¼
1 Int T&T 4½s'52	55¼	54	54¼
19 Int T&T 5s'55	59	58	58¾
3 James P&Clea 4s'59	46	46	46
1 K C South 5s'50	65	65	65
1 K C Term 4s'60	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	102	102	102
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	48	48	48
3 Leh C&N 4½s'54A	48	48	48
4 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	47	47	47
5 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Lih Val 4s 2003	13	13	13
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
4 Liggett & M 5s '51	129	129	129
5 Loews 3½s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83½	83½	83½
3 Louis & N un 4s '40	100	100	100
7 Manati Sug 4s'57	29¾	29	29
84 Manhat Ry 4s'90	60½	58⅝	59½
12 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	101¼	101	101
13 Mil&Nor 1st 4½s'39	42½	42½	42½
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	6¾	6¼	6¼
6 Mo-Ill 5s'59	62	60	60
8 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	16⅞	16½	16½
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 M-K-Tex-1st 4s'40	26½	26½	26½
2 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	14¼	14	14
10 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	13¾	13½	13½
1 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	13¾	13¾	13¾
13 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	3½		
1 MonWPaPubSv 4½s'60	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 Mont Pow 3½s'66	100	100	100
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38½	38½	38½
2 Nassau El 4s'51	40½	40½	40½
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	105	104½	105
2 Nat Distill 3½s'49	102½	102½	102½
2 Natl Steel 3s '65	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 N Y Pub Ser 5s '55B	105	105	105
6 N Orl Term 4s '53	66½	66½	66½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54ct	30	30	30
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	30½	30½	30½
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51⅝	51¼	51⅜
18 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46	45⅞	45⅝
1 NYC 3¾s '46	69	68¾	69
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	77¼	77	77
14 NY Ch & StL 4½s '74A	57	56	57
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	48	47½	47½
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 NY O & W gen4s'55	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6 NY Tel 3¼s '67	109	108¾	108⅝
1 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	3	3	3
7 Niag Sh cv 5½s '50	101½	100⅞	101½
1 Nor Am Cv 4½s '61	122	122	122
6 Nor Am Co 4s '59	105	104⅝	105
5 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	103½	103⅜	103⅜
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56	55	55
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	47	46	46
11 Nor Pac 4s'97	47¾	47	47
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¼	41½	41½
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108	108	108
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
5 Ohio Ed 3¼s '72	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Pac Gas&El,3½s '66	106	106	106
2 Pac Gas&E 3¾s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	110	110	110
7 Penn-Dix 6s '41A	100	99¾	100
10 Penn RR gen 5s '68	106	106	106
2 Penn RR cn 4½s '60	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
19 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	100¼	100	100¼
9 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	85	84½	84½
1 Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	96	96	96
3 Penn RR 4s '48	111	111	111
1 Penn RR 3¾s '70	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Phila Co 5s '67	104¼	104	104¼
2 Phil Elec 3½s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Ph Read C&I-cv 6s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 PCC&StL 25s '70 A	105	105	105
17 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 PubSvcNoIll 4¾s '68	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4 Readg4½s '97A	70	69	70
3 Readg 4½s '97B	68¾	68¼	68¾
7 Rem Rand 4½s '56	100⅛	100	100⅛
6 Rio Gr Westint4s39	30	29⅞	30
8 St LSF5s '50 B	8	8	8
8 St LSF 5s B 50 ct	7	7	7
1 StLSF4½s'78ctfst	7	7	7
1 St LSF 4s '50 A	7½	7½	7½
2 San Ant PubSvc4s63	105	105	105
10 Sea AL 6s '45 ct	8	8	8
1 Simmons cv 4s'52	98	98	98
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	106¼	106¼	106¼
13 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	105¼	105	105¼
2 Sou Pac 4½s'68	42	43	43
1 Sou Pac 4½s'81	42½	41⅞	41⅞
9 Sou Pac 4½s'69	42½	42	42
23 So Pac rfg 4s'55	59½	58¾	58¾
6 So Pac cit 4s'49	44	44	44
6 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45½	45¼	45½
2 South Ry 6½s'56	73¾	72¾	73¾
10 South Ry gen 6s'56	68½	68¼	68¼
1 South Ry cn 5s'94	86	86	86
30 South Ry gen 4s'56	52¾	52¼	52¼
2 S W Bell Tel3 3s'68	106	105⅞	106
16 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Studebaker cv 6s'45	88	87½	88
4 Swift & Co 2¾s'61	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Tex Corp 2½s'51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Tex Corp 3s'59	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	114¼	114¼	114¼
10 Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	80½	80½	80½
3 Tex & Pac 5s'79 C	80¾	80¾	80¾
100 Third Ave aj 5s'60	11¼	11¼	11¼
33 Third Ave 4s'60	46	45⅞	46
1 Un El Mo 3½s'62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Un Elec Ch 5s'45	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
1 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	112	112	112
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	78	78	78
1 Un Steel 3½s'48	105	105	105
1 Un Stockyds 4½s'51	87	87	87
5 Utah Ld&Trac 5s'44	100	100	100
26 Utah P & L 5s '44	100	99¾	100
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	8½	8½	8½
13 Wabash 1st 5s'39	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 Walwrth 4s'55	57	57	57
2 Warner Bros 6s'48	86	86	86
3 Warren Bros 6s'41	38½	38½	38½
1 Wash Term 3½s'45	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Westch Lt 3½s'67	107½	107½	107½
5 Westn Md 4s'52	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 WNYPaPs gen 4s'63	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Western Un 5s'60	68	68	68
3 Western Un 4½s'50	64½	64½	64½
16 Wis Cen 4s'49	11¼	11	11¼
8 Wis Cen 4s'49 ct	10½	10	10½
3 Wis Cen Sta 5&D'36	5	5	5
1 Youngst S&T 4s'61	104½	104½	104½
15 Youngst S&T 4s'48	103½	103½	103½

Foreign Bonds

4 Argentine 4½s'48	92½	92½	92¾
5 Australia 5s'55	91	89½	89½
14 Australia 5s'57	91½	89½	89½
26 Australia 4½s'56	85	84½	84½
3 Belgium 7s'55	107⅝	107½	107½
8 Belgium 6½s'49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
6 Belgium 6s'55	100	100	100
4 Brazil 6½s'26-57	12½	12	12
3 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	11	11	11
7 Brisbane 6s'50	95	94½	95
2 BuenA4¾s4¾sApr'76	53	53	53
7 Canada 4s'60	106½	106⅛	106¼
7 Canada 2¾s'61	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7 Canada 3s'67	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5 Canada 2¼s'55	100	100	100
3 Chile 6s Feb asd	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	23	23	23
13 Copenhag 5s'52	75	74	74
2 Copenhag 4½s'53	70½	70½	70½
13 Denmark 5s'42	91½	90	90½
20 Denmark 5½s'55	85½	84	84½
6 Denmark 4½s'62	77	75⅛	75⅝
2 Finland 6s'45	103	103	103
8 Ger Govt 7s'49	20	20	20
2 Ger Gen El 7s'45	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
1 Ger Gen El 6s'40	57	57	57
2 Helsingfors 6½s'60	98	98	98
2 Ital Ch Cons7s47B	53½	53	53
3 Ital Pub Util 7s'52	40½	40½	40½
4 Italy 7s 1951	56	56	56
9 Japan 6½s'54	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
1 Kreuger&T 5s50ct	5	5	5
5 Mex 10 4s sm asd45	¾	¾	¾
5 Milan City 6½s'52	41¼	40½	40½
21 N Sou Wales2¾s'57	90¼	90¼	90¼
36 N Sou Wales 5s'58	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
4 Norway 6s'44	101½	101½	101½
6 Norway 6s'43	101	101	101
10 Norway 4½s'65	94¼	94⅛	94⅞
11 Norway 4s'63	95	95	95
13 Orient Dev 5½s'58	47	47	47
3 Panama 5½s'53	105	105	105
5 Peru 1st 6s'60	7¼	7¼	7¼
20 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Poland 4½s'58asd	27½	27½	27½
2 Queensld 6s'41	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Queensld 6s'47	100½	100½	100½
10 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	7¼	7	7¼
200 Rio r do Sul 6s'68	8	7½	8
13 Rome 6½s52	47½	46¼	47½
1 Sao Paul Cty6½s'57	7	7	7
10 Sao Paulo St 8s'50	8¾	8¼	8¾
3 Sao Paulo St 7s56	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 Serbs Cts Sl 8s62	18¾	18¼	18⅝
2 Silesia Prov 7s 58	25½	25	25½
2 Sydney 5½s55	90½	90½	90½
10 Taiwan El P 5½s71	48¼	48	48¼
2 Tokyo City 5½s61	51	51	51
21 Tokyo El Lt 6s52	53½	53⅜	53½
17 Uruguay 3¾s4¼s'79	40	40	40
4 Warsaw City4½s58asd	20	20	20

Total bond sales today (in dollars), 2,281,000; previous day, 4,310,975; week ago, 5,385,725; year ago, 3 689,625; two years ago, 5,547,700; Jan. 1 to date, 1,063,302,025; year ago, 1,166,909,105; two years ago, 2,015,047,775.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal	1 %	1 %	1 %
Stock Exch	1½	1½	1½
Curb Exch			
Com Paper			
Prime 3-4 mos.	¾	¾	1
Prime 4-6 mos.	¾	¾	1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1½
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	36⅛c	37c	42¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@⅛%	⅛@⅛%	⅛@⅛%
60 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
90 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
4 months	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
5-6 months	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛

London Market

Short bills	3d-⅝	3¾-⅝	⅝ %
3 mos bills	3⅞-½	3⅞-½	½ %
Bar gold	158 15s 6d	157s	143 3½d
Bar silver	19½d	19½d	19¼d

Central Bank Rates

Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta 1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston 1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago 1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland 1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas 1½	London	4
Kansas City 1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis 1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York 1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia 1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond 1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco 1½	Paris	2
St. Louis 1½	Prague	3
Athens 6	Riga	4½
Amsterdam 3	Rome	4½
Berne 1½	Sofia	4
Berlin 4	Stockholm	2½
Brussels 2½	Tokyo	3.29
Budapest 4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Aug. 20

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.41	$4.38	$8.2397
Cables	4.41	4.38	8.2397
France—franc	.0250½	.0248	
Belgium—belga	.1702	.1700	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2266	.2260	‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.3780	.4000	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5350	.5360	‡
Sweden—krona	.2395	.2385	.4537
Norway—krone	.2300	.2350	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2000	.2070	.4537
Greece—drachma	††	††	.0220
Finland—finm'k	††	††	.0426
Hungary—pengo	††	††	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	††	††	.0748
Rumania—leu	††	††	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	††	††	.0298
Spain—peseta	††	††	
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2325x	.2325	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0510x	††	.2025
Chile—peso	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol¶	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso¶	††	††	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2561	.2560	.8440
India—rupee	.3290	.3276	.6180
Java—florin	.5365	¶	.8806
Hong Kong—dol	.2750	.2812½	*
Shanghai—dol	.0737½	.0725	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	¶	.5137½	.9813
Phil Islnds—peso	¶	¶	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9867½	.9835	1.6931
Mexico—peso	‡	‡	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of No.

Japanese Army Reported on Way To Aid Manchukuo

(Continued from Page 1)

of last year, Gen. Shunroku Hata, has been named Minister of War.

The new Government was expected to pursue a moderate course in international affairs but to push ahead vigorously with the undeclared war in China.

The new Premier has surrounded himself with political veterans for the task of restoring domestic unity while avoiding international pitfalls.

Apparently at the word of the Army, General Abe reduced the number of Cabinet posts from 15 to 10 through consolidation of minor ministries.

General Abe announced he himself for the present would retain the Foreign Affairs portfolio. None of the new ministers has important political connections. Most of the civilians have been civil servants for most of their careers.

Cabinet Membership

The new Cabinet:

Premier and Foreign Minister—Gen. Nobuyuki Abe.

War—Gen. Shunroku Hata.

Navy—Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida.

Finance—Kazuo Aoki.

Home Affairs and Public Welfare—Naoshi Ohara.

Justice—Rr. Chogoro Miyagi.

Commerce and Agriculture—Vice Admiral Takuo Godo.

Overseas Affairs—Yasuo Kanemitsu.

Communications and Railways—Ryutaro Nagai.

Education—Kakichi Kawarada.

Soviet Awards Medals

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (AP)—Soviet Russia today honored as heroes the soldiers now fighting Japanese forces on the border of Outer Mongolia and Manchukuo.

Honorary decorations for 936 military men for valor were announced, an unsually high number. Awards were believed to be for service in the Far East, another confirmation of the belief fighting there has been extremely sharp and is still under way.

Among those honored was Gen. Gregori Shtern who recently was replaced as commander of the First Maritime Province Army in the Far East. Appearance of General Shtern's picture in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda strengthened the belief in foreign circles he is in charge of the Soviet and Outer Mongolian troops fighting the Japanese.

Parliament is to receive a report on a new military measure enforcing the recent decree lowering the age at which youths may be called for military service from 21 to 19. It was expected the period of service would be increased.

A brief announcement said I. S. Korivin, Commissar for Local Industry in the White Russia Republic, the greater part of European Russia, had been relieved of his duties and replaced by G. N. Kagan.

Flood Victims Aided

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30 (AP)—Two American relief bodies here today appropriated 175,000 Chinese dollars (about $49,000) for relief of victims of the Tientsin flood. There had been appeals for help from United States diplomatic authorities in both Tientsin and Peiping.

The American Church Committee, representing American Protestant missions carrying on war relief in China, and the local committee of the American Red Cross supplied the funds.

Messages from American authorities in North China said at least 500,000 Chinese victims at Tientsin "are in desperate need." The appropriated funds are only a fraction of the amount needed, authorities said.

Chinese Editor Slain

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30 (AP)—Chu Hsin-kung, Editor of the American-owned newspaper Hwa Mei Wan Pao and friend of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, was fatally shot today by an assassin.

The Hwa Mei Wan Pao is the Chinese language edition of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury. Its plant in the French concession has been guarded during the past two months as a result of threats allegedly sent by followers of Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier and leading advocate of peace with Japan.

TIENTSIN, Aug. 30 (AP)—Japanese authorities today estimated that floods in the past three weeks had done 400,000,000 yen (about $160,000,000) damage to Tientsin and vicinity, but other foreigners believed the estimate was conservative.

Food waters receded another two inches, making a total of seven inches since the peak, but hardships of the stricken area remained unmitigated.

Chinese Face Trial

TIENTSIN, Aug. 30 (AP)—British Consul-General Edgar G. Jamieson today received instructions from Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax to surrender to a Tientsin Chinese court the four Chinese around whom rose the controversy which resulted in a Japanese blockade of the British and French concessions.

Held in the British concession, the Chinese were accused by Japanese of killing a Chinese official friendly to Japan. But Britain declined for months to surrender them despite Japanese pressure.

Upon receipt of Lord Halifax's order, the Tientsin Police Chief refused to comply until he has a Chinese court warrant which is expected to be issued Aug. 31.

Iroquois' Ancient Ceremonial Revived by Lake Placid Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, New York—When little boy and girl runners in bright Indian costumes go through the Lake Placid Club dining rooms in the evening, it will signify that it is the eventful night of the Annual Council Fire—which happens this year to be Sept. 1—that ushers in the Moon of Flaming Leaves.

For just as Iroquois Indian invitations were delivered in the olden days to some impressive ceremonial, so these bright-eyed, eager children present to the participants in the Council Fire, wampum and a notched stick, which informs them that the important event is close at hand since there is but one notch on the stick.

Members of the Club who are to assume the rôles of the Head Chiefs and Head Women of the Six Nations or Iroquois, as well as those constituting their retinue, will shortly follow the trail through the woods to Theanoguen, the Club's Iroquois Long House, to don Indian costumes, paint, and feathers.

Peace Fire

Meanwhile guests at the Club and their friends will be on the watch for the lighting of the first pilot fire near the tennis court. They then will take the Ardenway and Iroquois trails past other pilot fires through Brookwood Forest to the six lodge fires at Onondaga, the club's natural amphitheater among tall forest trees, where on its slope 1,200 people can see and hear perfectly. In the center of that starlit scene is a 15-foot high mound of dry fuel, the so-called central fire.

It is here at Onondaga that the great peace episode of the Iroquois will be enacted as it has been for many years at Lake Placid Club in the guise of the annual Council Fire, and as it was staged centuries before by the Iroquois Indians in New York State.

When darkness sets in and the only light is from the pilot fires and the fires before the six lodges of the Iroquois, there come down through the woods from Theanoguen, single file, the Head Chiefs, the Head Women and the followers of the Six Nations—each Nation taking its place by its own lodge, after marching around the central fire. Before each lodge burns a steady glow.

Hiawatha

It was over five hundred years ago that Hahyonhwatha, known as Hiawatha, and Dekanahwideh, together with the help of the peace queen, Jikonsahseh, who held court near Niagara, brought peace to the then Five Nations of the Iroquois, for the Tuscaroras had not yet come north to join the Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas, and Mohawks.

After years of preaching their peace message to the Nations, the latter finally heeded the teachings of Hiawatha and Dekanahwideh and formed that famous Confederacy, the Ho-de-nau-so-ne or League of the Long House, which still exists today and which is brought so effectively before the public by the faithful portrayal at Lake Placid Club of its Annual Council Fire.

Instead of seizing power when the union of the Five Nations was consummated, Hiawatha stepped aside and urged the Iroquois to elect Thadodaho, or Tadudaho, as they call it at the Club, as their Great White Chief, the highest office in the League of the Long House. It was Tadudaho who inflamed the people to war when Hiawatha preached peace. But once when Tadudaho was in grave trouble, Hiawatha rescued him and his one-time enemy became his staunchest supporter. Ever since then whoever is chosen as the Great White Chief is called Tadudaho.

Lake Placid Club

Dr. John Warren Erb

New York musician and guest at Lake Placid Club in the role of Seneca Head Chief.

Japan's Great Illusion Of Hegemony Shattered

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment cannot safely be dismissed from all accounting because it has the support of the Chinese people and that former Premier Wang Ching-wei, as leading a dissident group, cannot possibly head an effective regime under Japanese sponsorship because he does not have the support of the Chinese people.

None of these changes of view is likely to shine forth suddenly, because Japan naturally is not anxious to advertise anything savoring either of chagrin as regards Germany and Russia or defeatism as regards China. But the trend is rapidly becoming established and from the viewpoint of the third parties in the Far East, the Chinese situation has taken the first hopeful turn in many months.

Sense of Relief

While the Japanese may be feeling a deep annoyance toward Germany, it is probable many entertain a vague sensation of relief in escaping the necessity of maintaining an obedient psychological contact with the leadership of the younger militarists which had entailed a considerable mental and moral strain. The Army had made this as easy as possible by feeding the public with a fantastic concoction of propaganda disguised as news, but recent months have been notable for a growing public realization that the facts were not made available, although no rebellion had been evident.

Washington's recent blow came as a complete surprise to most Japanese who had been almost completely without information on the course of events, and who, in the midst of their mingled bewilderment and indignation, were unable to avoid the realization the United States could not take such a course without cause.

Germany's entente with Russia was even more staggering, for the Japanese had been so educated in thinking of Russia as a universally recognized international menace that the breakdown of the Anti-Comintern Axis seemed the most absurd of notions.

Menace Magnified

Ideology apart, the Japanese have tended to magnify the Russian military menace, therefore a bad conscience and recent Mongolia clashes are not easy bedfellows. There has been some speculation in the Far East as to the possibility of Japan signing a nonaggression pact with Russia now, but when this was offered by Russia several years ago Japan rejected it. Moreover, China signed with Russia on Aug. 27, 1937, a nonaggression pact which would forbid Russia from joining Japan while present hostilities continue. Russia, in any case, would have all to lose and nothing to gain by reassuring Japan and assisting it to attain Far East hegemony.

Such are the factors irrespective of actual personnel of the new government.

The veteran Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, the new Premier and Foreign Minister, is considered a moderate.

After months of disruptive enterprises, the stage is being set for the construction of international good will which all Japanese, save extremists, should find congenial both because it accords with the finest fundamentals of Nipponese nature and because it discards hypocrisy and squares performance with protestations.

Bilbo Man Wins In Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 30 (AP)—Paul Burney Johnson, backed by Senator Theodore G. Bilbo in a political feud with Washington ramifications, held a 22,000-vote plurality today over Martin Sennett Conner for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Mississippi.

Senator Pat Harrison, Senator Bilbo's colleague who opposed some New Deal measures in Congress, supported Mr. Conner, a former Governor, in a primary election run-off yesterday.

Democratic nomination is tantamount to election in this State.

Returns from 1,507 of 1,660 precincts gave Mr. Johnson 140,785 and Mr. Conner 118,015.

Mediation Offer On Poland Backed By Peace Front

(Continued from Page 1)

matically bring the Anglo-Polish pact into operation against Germany—is denied in Warsaw, though it is admitted that a protest has been sent to the Slovak Government.

There is reason to believe that the German occupation has not been at all well received by the majority of the Slovaks, some of whom greeted a British journalist Aug. 27 with the statement, "Benes is our President."

Move for Czech Freedom

It is learned in this connection that Dr. Benes intends to resume politicial activity at an early date unless the crisis lessens. Many judges hold the view that the time is ripe for him to do so.

The correspondence columns of the newspapers show that there is a growing demand that the restoration of Czechoslovak freedom be put in the forefront of any proposals by Britain for a general settlement.

Sufficient warrant for doing so, it is claimed, is to be found in the terms of the Munich settlement when Britain and France agreed to guarantee the boundaries of the new Czechoslovakia against "unprovoked aggression," and Germany and Italy promised to follow suit as soon as the questions of the Polish and Hungarian minorities were settled. It is argued that though Britain and France were unable to carry out their guarantee when Herr Hitler occupied Prague in March, the guarantee has not lapsed, but is only in temporary abeyance.

Certainly in Britain today there is noticeable a distinct hardening of public opinion against anything in the nature of a compromise with Herr Hitler. The general view is well expressed in Sir Archibald Sinclair's declaration in the House of Commons debate, "We cannot go from one September to another always with a new crisis over some fresh series of demands. This must be stopped."

Observers gain the impression that the man in the street would really rather have war than that, despite his strong attachment to peace.

Peace Gesture From Japan

As regards the Far East, as a direct sequel to what Mr. Anthony Eden in a radiocast to America Aug. 29 called the "extraordinary psychological error" of the German-Soviet Nonaggression pact, Japan has asked Britain to reopen negotiations about Tientsin. Britain, it has been learned, has replied that as the Japanese rejected British ideas as to what the talks should be about, it is now for Japan to suggest a basis upon which diplomatic contact could be resumed. Whitehall has every reason to expect an early and moderate reply.

Moreover on Aug. 21 both the Japanese and Chinese Envoys in London visited the Foreign Office at the same time. Though they did not exactly meet on that occasion it is hoped in Whitehall that they will do so soon—with Britain as mediator trying to help bring the tragic "incident" of two years' duration to a happier close. The British offer to act as a go-between is wide open, The Christian Science Monitor learned yesterday.

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

And (in hymn numbers, dates, etc.) — The question frequently arises with respect to the announcement of Hymn 101, for example, as "one O one," "one hundred one," or "one hundred and one."

Although the "and" form may not appeal to mathematicians, who have accustomed themselves to using "and" to designate a decimal point, it is recognized as the correct formal and literary style. Ball's "Constructive English" (p. 46) has this important note: "The various schoolroom devices now employed in the reading and writing of numbers are not for general use, and students should be cautioned against them. In ordinary practice it is no more proper to say 'I counted a thousand one' than 'I saw Frank, Mary.'"

But note this caution: Keep the "and" in the background as a weak link. For example, "Hymn one hundred AND one" might be construed as two numbers. "And" is a so-called weak or unstressed word; and before a word beginning with a consonant sound, it is usually clipped to *an'* (as "one hundred an' one" — "one" begins with a vowel, but with a consonant sound), and before a word beginning with a vowel sound, it is commonly clipped to *'nd* (as "one hundred 'nd eight").

An hungred (Matt. 4:2)—*An* (*a* short) *hung'-gerd* (*u* short, *e* as in maker).

This is a late form of Old English *ofhyngred*, past participle of *hyngran*, "to hunger." The prefix *of-* was retained in verbs and their derivatives of Germanic or Old English age (now obsolete), and imparted a sense of "exhausted" with the action expressed by the verb — here, "exhausted with hunger."

The prefix soon became *a-*; and the *h* in "hungred" being only slightly aspirated, the *a-* in some cases became *an-*. In the present instance, the *an-* has inadvertently been severed from any apparent connection with "hungred."

Beer-sheba (Gen. 28:10)—Preferably *Be-er-she'-ba* (first and third *e*'s long, second as in maker, *a* as in sofa; secondary stress on first syllable).

Bethesda (John 5:2)—*Be-thez'-da* (first *e* as in debate, second short, *a* as in sofa).

Blessed (Prov. 22:9)—Here construed as a future, passive verb, and pronounced as one syllable.

Coequal (351:21) — *Ko-e'-kwal* (*o* and *e* long, *a* clipped-short).

Based on Latin *con*, "together," and *aequus*, "equal," this word suggests equality in rank, dignity, or power.

Conjectural (229:20), **conjecture** (298:30)—*Kon-jek'-ture-al*; *kon-jek'-ture*.

These words came to us from the Latin *conjectura*, "a guess," compounded of *cum*, "together," and *jacere*, "to throw." A conjecture, then, involves a casting of things together into a guess—a haphazard inference based on presumptive evidence. "Conjectural" is the adjective form.

Etherealized (298:25) — *E-the're-al-ized* (according to the Standard) or *e-theer'-e-al-ized* (Webster's).

Since our "ether" is derived from Greek *aither*, "upper air" (*aithra*, "clear sky"), we may regard that which is etherealized as reduced to ether—that is, light, airy, insubstantial.

Froward (Prov. 22:15) — *Fro'-werd*.

The word here renders Hebrew *iqqesh*, "distorted," and by implication "false."

Our word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *fromweard*, "about to depart," quite the opposite of "toward." So one who was continually pulling away from the established order of things came to be described as "froward."

Haran (Gen. 28:10)—Preferably *Hay'-ran* (first *a* long, second clipped short).

Impugn (273:23)—*Im-pune'*.

This word came to us from the Latin *impugnare*, "to fight against" (*pugnus*, "fist"). Our earliest use of the word was in the literal sense of "to fight"; but today we have restricted it to assailing with words or arguments—the fighting has become verbal, insinuative.

Intuitions (581:5) — *In-tu-ish'-unz* (secondary stress on first syllable).

This word, a combination of Latin *in*, "in," and *tueri*, "to look," suggests an immediate penetrating gaze; a looking in upon; a capacity for knowing by instant perception. Intuition is not a quality acquired by book learning; it is innate. No elaborate process of reasoning is necessary when intuition is keen.

Nightingale, Florence (385:2)—*Flor'-ense* (*o* short as in flock, *e* clipped-short) *Nite'-in-gale*.

To Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) must go the credit for the founding of scientific nursing. As early as 1844 she began to visit and study hospitals.

In 1854 the world was shocked by reports of the suffering of the wounded in the Crimea, where there was an utter lack of the most ordinary facilities for caring for the sick and wounded of an army. A royal commission of inquiry was appointed, and a patriotic fund was raised. Here was the opportunity for which Florence Nightingale had been preparing.

On Aug. 21, with a staff of 38 nurses, she set out, arriving at Scutari on Nov. 4. Here, working days and nights without rest, and with the additional burden of having to defend her work continuously from attacks of army leaders, she developed an organization which was instrumental in cutting the hospital death rate from 42 per cent in February, 1855, to 2 per cent in June. Queen Victoria's comment was: "Such a head! I wish I had her at the War Office."

Pantheistic heterodoxy (257:7)—*Pan-the-iss'-tik* (secondary stress on first syllable) *het'-er-o-dok-sih* (secondary stress on fourth syllable).

"Pantheistic," adjective form of "pantheism," is based on the Greek roots *pan*, "all," and *theos*, "God," and is applied to the teaching that God is in all things—the endeavor to reconcile the divergent views that God is omnipresent and that matter is seemingly everywhere.

"Heterodoxy" was compounded from the Greek *heteros*, "other," and *doxa*, "opinion." It designates a departure from an acknowledged standard. (The "ortho-" in "orthodoxy" is from *orthos*, "right.")

When "pantheistic" and "heterodoxy" are linked, we get a conception of an unorthodox teaching that Spirit inhabits matter.

Sealed (John 6:27) — Renders Greek *spragizo*, "to stamp (with private mark) for security or preservation."

Substance (Subject, etc.)—Avoid *sub'-stunts*; sound it *sub'-stance* (*u* short, *a* clipped-short).

Teil tree (Isa. 6:13)—*Teel*.

The Hebrew word rendered "teil tree" is more exactly rendered "terebinth" or "turpentine tree" (*Pistachia terebinthus L.*). The American Revised Version renders the verse: "As a terebinth and as an oak whose stock remaineth when they are felled; so the holy seed is the stock thereof."

Uzziah (Isa. 6:1) — *Uh-zi'-a* (*u* short, *i* long, *a* as in sofa).

"Without sinking fatigues" (385:4)—A pause after "sinking" is necessary.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

OTTER

The otter seems to be on the road to extinction, unless mighty hunters give him a rest. An ardent fisherman and expert swimmer, he loves swift, lonely streams where he can match wits with the speedy salmon and wily trout. Here he builds water slides on steep slippery banks and plays shoot the chutes with the family.

On Upward Wing

Monitor Camera Club from Margaret Rea, Clearwater, Fla.

A Gliding Seagull Demonstrates the Poetry of Unlabored Motion

Daily Anecdote

The Joy of Labor

Among those rare and happy individuals who discovered the real joy and satisfaction to be found in the simple tasks of life, the world must include the wife of James A. Garfield, one-time President of the United States.

Shortly before Mr. Garfield was elevated to his great office, Mrs. Garfield wrote him in this happy fashion:

"It came to me this morning while making bread, Why not consider this a very pleasant occupation and make it so by making perfect bread? After that the very sunshine seemed flowing down into the loaves, and now my table had better bread than before; the truth, old as creation, is becoming fully mine, that I need not be the slave to toil, but its regal master."

In Lighter Vein

Something New!

The violinist's daughter had a pet airedale named Pal. One day the mother was practicing for an appearance at a social function. Pal, outside the window, was giving a howling accompaniment.

Finally the little girl came over to her mother and pleadingly said: "O mother, won't you please play something that Pal doesn't know?"—Liberty.

Hm-m!

"Ye ken, Jean, I'm no' much tae look at," sighed Donald to his bride-to-be.

"Maybe no," said Jeannie, "but ye'll be oot at work maist o' the day!"—Tit-Bits.

Exit

Passenger: "The man across the aisle is pretending to be George Washington!"

Conductor: "I'll take care of the matter. (Shouting) Next station, Mount Vernon!"

Dollars and Sense

Mrs.: "When I go to the seashore I will dream of you every night."

Mr.: "Don't you think it would be much cheaper to stay at home and dream about the seashore?"

Daily Quotation

SPEAK no slander,
No—nor listen to it.
TENNYSON.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Boat Can Sail Against the Wind?

Anyone who has flown a kite or stood in a good stiff breeze will have no trouble in understanding how the push of a tail wind against the spreading sails might make a sailboat go; but sailing against the wind is something entirely different. Actually, however, a breeze from a little to one side is better than one from directly astern, for sailing purposes.

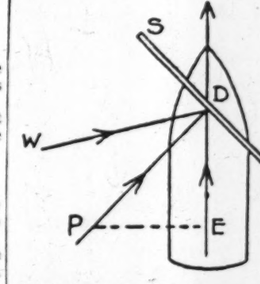
The device by means of which a sailboat can be made to sail against the wind is known as "tacking." When the wind is on the port (left) side, the boat is said to be on the port tack, and when the wind is on the starboard (right) side, it is on the starboard tack. When the boat comes head into the wind and changes from one tack to another, it is said to be tacking, or beating to windward. In tacking, the boom (the pole that extends and holds the bottom part of the sail) is pushed across the boat, so on each tack the wind hits the slanting sail from the side.

In the accompanying diagram, the boat is on the port tack. SA represents the sail, with a side wind, WD, blowing against it. As the wind strikes the angle of the sail it is deflected, or thrust back, causing a pressure PD, which is perpendicular to the surface of the sail.

This pressure, PD, may be resolved into two components, shown in the diagram is PE and ED, by constructing half of a rectangle with PD as a diagonal. Of these two component forces, PE (shown by the dotted line) tends to push the boat sidewise, but the resistance of the water to the sides and keel of the boat largely counteract this; while the second component force, ED, acts in the direction of the boat's keel and pushes it along its forward course.

In sailing dead against the wind, the yachtsman makes an angle of slightly less than 45° with the direction of the wind on each tack. In yacht racing, tacking is the greatest test of the qualities of the yacht and the ability of her helmsman, for more time is gained or lost during zig-zagging than during any other portion of the race.

W. P. Keasbey



HOW A SIDE WIND CAN PUSH A BOAT FORWARD

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Recompense

Seattle, Wash.

A few years ago a woman who had been employed for many years as a housekeeper in a private home here rounded out a useful fourscore years; and her employers decided that the time had come to reward her suitably.

The idea of a home of her own came to them; so they asked her where she would most like to live. Her reply was: "I have always wanted to live on one of the islands in Puget Sound." As a child she had lived on the coast of Scotland, and she had always had a great love for the salt water.

Her employers soon purchased a small house of four rooms near the shore on the southern part of Whidbey Island, from the window of which the beautiful Olympic Mountains can be seen. There is also a garden where the new owner spends much time and keeps many of her neighbors supplied with flowers.

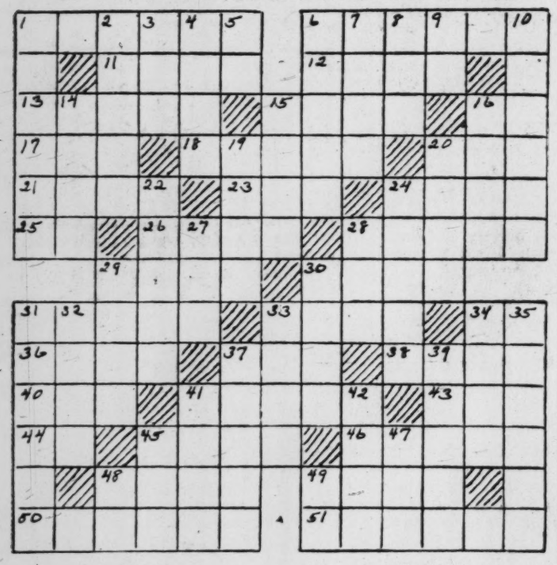
Her benefactors visit the island once a month to see that she is supplied with provisions and is comfortable.

A Verse for Today . . .

Now therefore hearken unto me, O ye children: for blessed are they that keep my ways.—PROV. 8:32.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is chief seaport of western India?
6—Where did Israelites dwell in Egypt?
11—What river of England flows to Humber River?
12—What Roman poet was born 43 B. C.?
13—What river flows through Lake Geneva?
15—What is a Hebrew measure mentioned in Bible?
16—If you were in Toulon, France, in what direction would you travel to reach Caen (abbr.)?
17—What Indian weight is usually fortieth part of a maund?
18—What bird is subject of a Poe poem?
20—One distinguished for clever and amusing sayings is what?
21—What is name of an old yarn measure of about 60 yards?
23—David Livingstone was born in what month (abbr.)?
24—What is a river of New Hampshire and Maine?
25—Symbol for aluminum is what?
26—Who was the spy of Issachar?
28—How many stars did blessed damozel have in her hair?
29—What fruit was in Jack Horner's pie?
30—What is a box or stall in an opera house?
31—What is a poetical composition for use in praise of God?
33—What is name of a large African antelope?
34—Transpose (abbr.).
36—What was the sacred bull worshiped by ancient Egyptians?
37—Where is Great Slave Lake (abbr.)?
38—What is color of male indigo bunting?
40—Foliage of what E. Indian timber tree furnishes food for lac insects?
41—What is a composition in ¾ time?
43—Collection of sayings is what?
44—Article.
45—One's own dwelling place is what?
46—Who was son of Sharar the Hararite?
48—Soft or deep mud is what?
49—Who was Greek goddess of discord?
50—Who was Gretel's brother?
51—What is formed when soap is agitated in water?

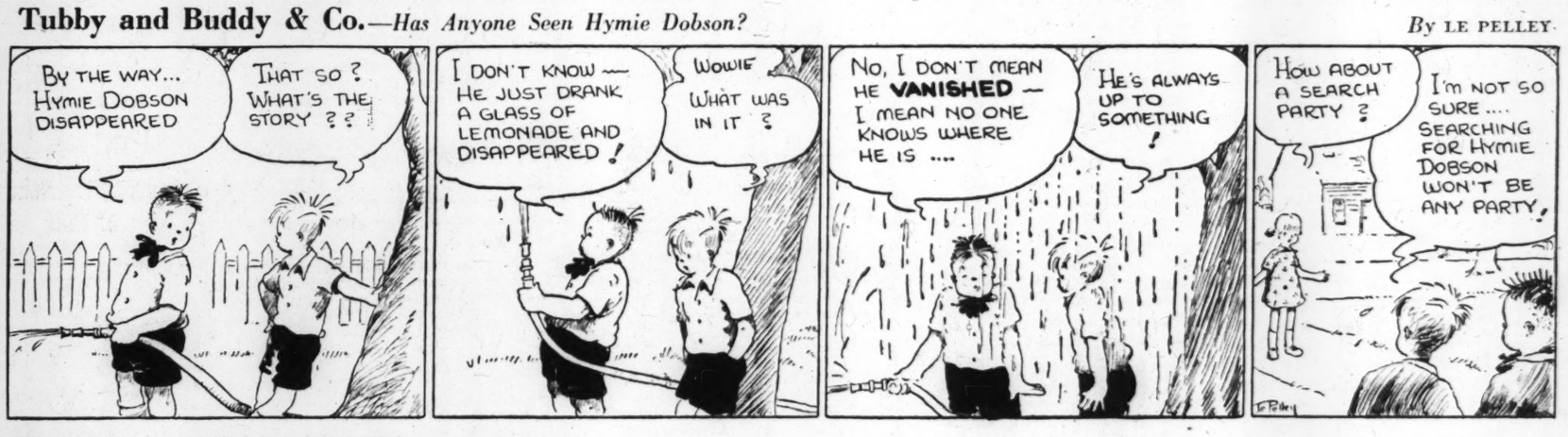
Down

1—Who was a king of Gomorrah?
2—Who wrote "Lalla Rookh"?
3—A kind of bread is what?
4—Asher is called what in Apocrypha and New Testament?
5—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
6—Who was eldest son of Japheth?
7—In Bible times, a large clay jar served as what?
8—What is a knight's title?
9—Hydrodrome (abbr.).
10—What is a manufacturing city of Massachusetts?
14—What is that portion of a sidewalk at greatest distance from roadway?
15—What is shape of a briolette?
16—What is a seaport city of France?
19—What was a city in the south of Judah?
20—An undulation is what?
22—Hillocks are little what?
24—Who was youngest son of Hiel the Bethelite?
27—What is obtained from the dhava?
28—Turf is what?
29—What vessel has a bail for a handle?
30—Who appears in plays with Lynn Fontanne?
31—Who was son of Japhlet, of tribe of Asher?
32—Small space or brief time is called what?
33—What is borecole?
34—What is another name for the tunny?
35—What is used for squeezing fruit?
37—Feet of what animal are splayed for desert travel?
39—Who was father of Phaltiel?
41—Ancient Greeks rode or wore a chiton—which?
42—Who was son of Judah?
45—In speaking of Biblical Calcol, what possessive pronoun would you use?
47—What do you call a stroke of success?
48—What is symbol for manganese?
49—What is general Hebrew designation for God?

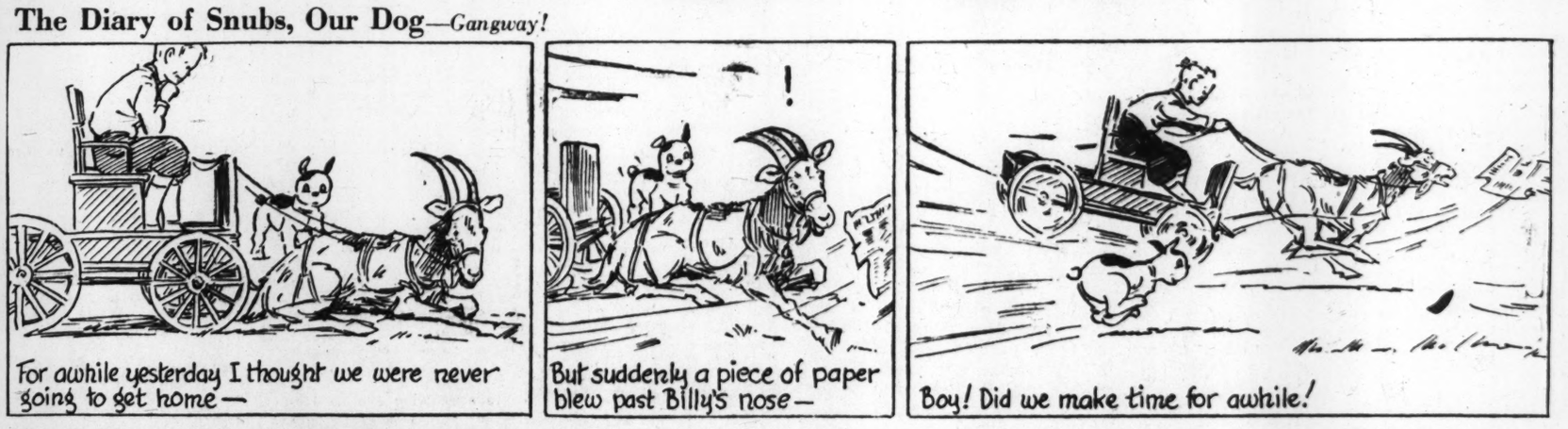
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Has Anyone Seen Hymie Dobson?*

By LE PELLEY

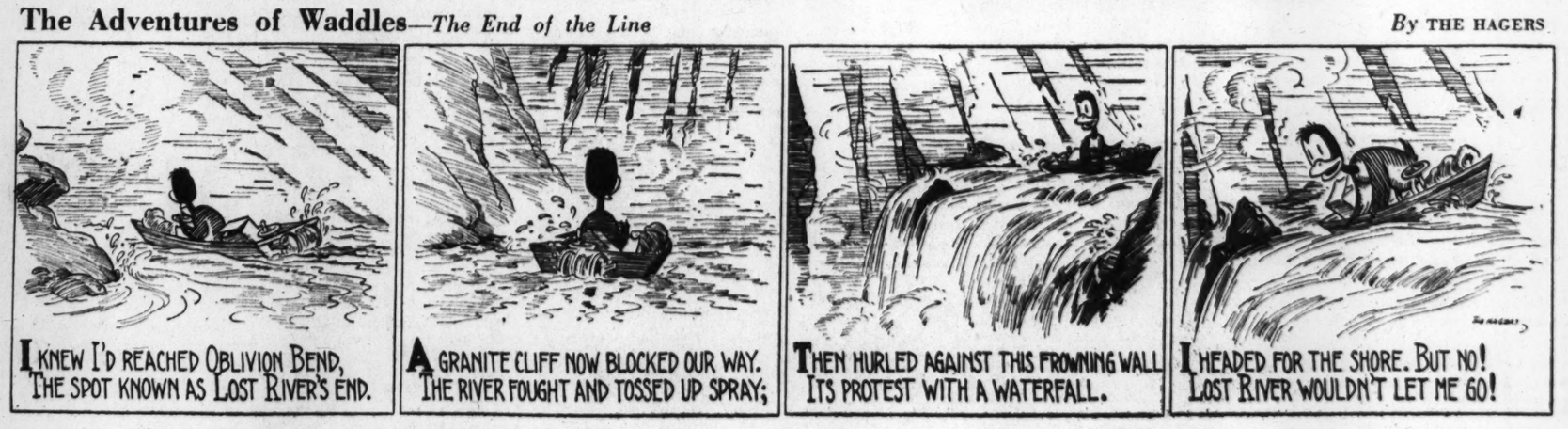

BY THE WAY... HYMIE DOBSON DISAPPEARED
THAT SO? WHAT'S THE STORY??
I DON'T KNOW — HE JUST DRANK A GLASS OF LEMONADE AND DISAPPEARED!
WOWIE WHAT WAS IN IT?
NO, I DON'T MEAN HE VANISHED — I MEAN NO ONE KNOWS WHERE HE IS ....
HE'S ALWAYS UP TO SOMETHING!
HOW ABOUT A SEARCH PARTY?
I'M NOT SO SURE .... SEARCHING FOR HYMIE DOBSON WON'T BE ANY PARTY.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Gangway!*


For awhile yesterday I thought we were never going to get home—
But suddenly a piece of paper blew past Billy's nose—
Boy! Did we make time for awhile!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The End of the Line*

By THE HAGERS


I KNEW I'D REACHED OBLIVION BEND, THE SPOT KNOWN AS LOST RIVER'S END.
A GRANITE CLIFF NOW BLOCKED OUR WAY. THE RIVER FOUGHT AND TOSSED UP SPRAY;
THEN HURLED AGAINST THIS FROWNING WALL ITS PROTEST WITH A WATERFALL.
I HEADED FOR THE SHORE. BUT NO! LOST RIVER WOULDN'T LET ME GO!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"A Wider Agreement"

In the last breath-holding week the peoples of Europe, standing on the brink of war, have had a long look into the chasm of catastrophe. And they have drawn back. They are of one mind; they want peace. A real peace, they want, not a partial patching up. They do not feel they can tolerate even a continuing "white war" with recurrent crises. Indeed, the heart of humanity is set on a better peace than it has yet known. And the closer the peoples have come to war and its sacrifices, the more ready they have become to consider alternatives and to pay for a firm peace.

Even while their governments have seemed at loggerheads the peoples have gained more of a community sense than ever before. Solemnly grateful then must be their response to news that the exchanges between Germany and Britain have raised the question of a general settlement. The mediation of Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold has been welcomed in Great Britain, France and Poland and "received with pleasure" in Berlin. With Versailles already drastically revised, further revision by force promises an increase rather than a diminution of injustice. And with those who oppose aggression morally as well as physically rearmed, threats of war are coming under the law of diminishing returns.

With the peoples plainly showing that they desire peace before rather than after a general war, the time is ripe for a thoroughgoing settlement. The "peace front" appears by sturdy resistance to have stopped war; it now has the task of pursuing a positive peace. Until now the dynamic forces have appeared to be on the side of the totalitarian powers; they have had clear-cut objectives with which to lead on their peoples. On the other hand, the defense of a far-from-perfect status quo has until lately aroused little enthusiasm. But repeated raids of totalitarian terrorism have rendered that status quo morally defensible.

The distinction between aggressive violence and defensive force has become clearer. The world has found itself too grown-up, too interdependent to tolerate anarchy. More and more, men have recognized that the first duty is to stop war-making aggression. But linked with that determination in the thought of peace-loving peoples is the obligation to make a fairer, firmer peace. Therefore many thoughtful people have been seeking broader bases, economic and political, for a new world order, one which could enlist the aspirations and the long-range interests of all the peoples and to which all would contribute.

As a very practical matter of diplomacy in the present situation there is merit in the concept of a general peace. It is the one way of offering Germany compensation for the denial of claims in Poland. It is the stepladder by which the Reichsführer can climb down from the limb of demands which can only be answered with stultifying concession or war-risking rejection. The whole strategy of National Socialist diplomacy has been to "nibble," to ask for small and partially justified concessions and threaten a world war as the alternative.

That is the method in regard to Poland. The crisis created by superheated press attacks and the mobilization of forces sought one single objective—one-sided concessions. No general settlement was mentioned. But the procedure seems to have stalled. Mr. Chamberlain says "free negotiations" between Germany and Poland might "lead on to a wider agreement." Demobilization of men and propaganda is the indispensable first step in free negotiations. There is some evidence that it is being demanded.

More Light, Less Glare

Just 15 years ago The Christian Science Monitor, commenting editorially upon the lack of effort to enforce widely differing State regulations against glaring automobile headlights, expressed the opinion that "laws will be of little avail until manufacturers shall produce a suitable type of lamp that can be applied to all kinds of cars." Such a lamp appears now to have been developed and it will be used in virtually all the 1940 automobiles. Not only is the focus and the flood of light from the new unit permanently controlled, thus obviating further need of police drives and inspections, but also the system is sealed against dirt, dust, and moisture which often diminish the efficiency of headlights from 10 to 40 per cent.

The so-called "sealed beam" system provides fixed focusing, which safety authorities have been demanding for years. Moreover, sharper projection is attained with less glare than formerly, it is contended. While the lamp is not the ultimate to be expected from headlight laboratories, it forms an excellent basis from which to continue the war upon glare.

The "sealed beam" may prove a safety factor comparable to four-wheel brakes and shatter-proof glass. The lamp lights the way to increasing cooperation, not only between collaborating industries, but between public officials seeking uniform automobile safety equipment laws.

Cities Don't Stay Put

Some Bostonians may be disappointed in the Boston Municipal Research Bureau's population analysis, which indicates the city has gained less than 19,000 in population in the last decade, and is not likely to expand very rapidly in the future.

However, more than a matter of pride is involved. The Bureau's report contains a very real warning to city officials. It clearly means they should not indulge further borrowing in the expectation that a larger population will repay in years to come.

The Bureau's study further makes it plain that, unless the city makes special efforts to facilitate traffic flow to and from its suburbs, a further movement of retail outlets toward the surrounding residential towns may be counted on. This means downtown property values will decrease and be less able to pay off municipal borrowings as the trend outward continues.

The Bureau's study certainly calls for a reassessment of city planning, and a redirection of spending to meet the demands of population shifts brought about by the automobile-accelerated tendency of those in middle and upper income brackets to move outside the city limits.

Crisis Imponderables

In times of crisis the materially-minded thinker usually assumes the role of a realist and, in attempting to be prophetic, endeavors to balance ascertainable facts. He predicts success for that side on which he finds the weightiest arguments. Armaments, success in diplomatic exchanges, the disposition of forces, racial solidarity, and geographical advantages are the weights in his scales. In following this method, however, he can no more prophesy the actual course of events than a Wall Street speculator with his books of statistics and charts can surely predict the course of the market.

The result is that calculations quickly become subordinated to wishful thinking. Men form their opinions according to their habitual point of view. For this reason it is well not to accept as conclusive arguments based on these supposed determining factors, but to turn one's thought more to those imponderables which in the long run have more influence than "realism" will admit.

Foremost among these comes the actual state of mind of the peoples concerned. The vast majority are wholly opposed to use of force as a means of settling international disputes. There can be no room for doubt on this score. However much their patriotic fervor may be played upon, they still do not believe that the motives foisted upon them by their rulers are real reasons for a war.

What of the rulers themselves? Do they believe that by forcing a situation fraught with so much evil they can establish a new set of laws of their own and thrust aside the statutes upon which the order of universe is poised, statutes of which it has been written that "they stand fast for ever and ever and are done in truth and uprightness"?

To desist from the use of force as a means of getting one's own way, which preponderating strength has seemed to assure, may be a hard thing for human pride to swallow, but it may be still harder to disregard the very influential and cogent appeals for peace made in the last few days.

The greatest of all the imponderables, however, is the question of morale, whereby conscience makes either cowards or heroes of us all. However inviting to the bully may be the prospect afforded by a timid and ineffectual opposition, the situation is completely altered when firmness and courage show clearly that supposedly superior force is not to be allowed to have things all its own way.

Such imponderables are crystallizing and detaching themselves from the chaotic vapors that taint the air, and a new cosmos, the Christian ideal of an active omnipresent Principle, is clearly observable.

Russia Now: Democracies Next?

If the German-Soviet pact was a surprise in London and Paris, as it obviously was intended to be, so must the absence of expected effects be a surprise, as they were not intended to be, in Berlin. But there are still other surprises, no doubt, rolled up in the amazing parchment.

Such, for instance, as the after-effect on France of Russia's joining what a clever middle-European statesman observed was "the anti-Comintern front." It would appear that, although the philosophy of the Third Reich lists France as an eternal enemy of Germany, even as it regarded Bolshevism as the enemy of all Europe, in extending a friendly hand to the Soviets German diplomats have helped France to suppress Communism within its own borders. As a result of emergency decrees and the resentment the French feel over the Russian "two-timing," Communists are being arrested in France while reports speak of their release in Germany. And French Communist periodicals are being confiscated.

If the Third Reich's philosophers are correct about the deleterious effects of Communism on any State that harbors it, then Herr von Ribbentrop's trip to Moscow has strengthened France internally and revived an old weakness in Germany. And what about the charge often hurled by totalitarian orators that democracy is the breeding ground of Communism? By present standards that charge only makes the democracies the more worthy of totalitarian good will and non-aggression.

Assurance

The devotees of equity and right
And all the loveliness of life, unite
In thought, their quiet prayers articulate
Above the din of violence and hate.

How self-deprived is evil when ideas
By which men live acknowledge no frontiers
But minister to each receptive heart
As music does and literature and art.
They lend to every race an element
Of usefulness wherewith to complement
Each one the other for their common good,
Authentic fruitfulness and brotherhood.
In self-appointed but convergent grooves
Nation by troubled nation surely moves
To such an end, predestined soon or late
To gain benigner issues, so to rate
Good-will their surety, a phantom mist
Of misconception sole antagonist.

This is the path of realism, this—
Not some unplumbed but foreordained abyss
Of woe—awaits humanity, whose fear
And strife alone are doomed to disappear;
For these belie the excellence assigned
To man, his dignity and peace of mind.

EDGAR NEWGASS

Not in Any Direction

Grindstones

As on all farms, we had great need of sharp-edged tools on our place out in Kansas twenty-five years ago. We had some two miles of hedge—the variety known as the Osage orange—which was copiously planted for fencing by the pioneers because seed was cheap and wire was dear. To keep that down to a four-foot height with three cuttings a summer, we slashed off its green shoots with a cornknife—a formidable weapon two to three feet long, somewhat resembling the sugarcane cutter's machete, which was also used to chop corn fodder. We had acres of hay—alfalfa, timothy, and clover—which we cut with a mowing machine equipped with a sawtooth blade some five feet long. We had wheat, which we cut with a blade of the same type (but longer) in a binder. We had weeds, and that meant scythes. We had dozens of other uses for a keen tool that could be solved only by a razor-edged pocketknife in the hands of every male member of the family.

All that meant considerable in the way of sharpening—and that's where I came in. My father was never one for newfangled notions. At that time there was appearing something new in grindstones: a handsome stone some two feet in diameter, mounted on a device resembling a bicycle, since it had pedals for propulsion of the abrasive wheel. One desirous of doing a bit of sharpening could mount to the saddle, hold the dull tool in his hands, start pedaling with his feet, and do a fine piece of edging under his steam. But such a gadget made no hit with father; he wanted his grindstone turned with a crank, in the way of grinders from the dawn of the edged tool, and I was thereby nominated and elected the cranker.

And so, summer after summer, I cranked away. I didn't mind the cornknives, for one of those could be polished off in ten minutes or so. The scythes were in the same classification. The mower and binder blades were much the worst—hour after hour (so it seemed, although it really didn't take that long) of careful sharpening for both sides of every sawtooth. The work wasn't so terribly tiresome, and it had one good point in that it was fine training for the distant day that I was to acquire an old cranked Ford, but it was mighty monotonous.

Twenty-five years later a woman neighbor of ours threw away her old electric washing machine, and one of my sons had the brilliant thought that we could make use of its motor. He thereupon detached that part of the contrivance (it was still in good condition) and we mounted it on our basement workbench. I bought an emery grinding wheel, plus a gadget known as an arbor for mounting the wheel on the motor shaft, tied in an electrical connection—and was set for an orgy of grinding.

Since then I have reveled in putting an edge on practically everything about the place. I ground my wife's kitchen knives so sharp that she complained; she has carved ditches in her breadboard and almost wrecked her pie tins. I sharpened all the pocketknives owned by the family until they will split hairs. And I put such an edge on a garden trowel that dandelions will almost jump out of the ground at the sight of it.

I need only one more thing to make my happiness complete. I wish I could turn back the clock to 1913, mount my makeshift grinder on the old grindstone frame in the backyard, and watch my father's eyes pop as I started sparks flying from the action of cold steel against hotly burring abrasive. But I think I know what he'd say: "Throw that thing out; it's ruining the temper in my tools. Get hold of that crank!" C. L. S.

What Books Tell America's Story?

The proposed book lists and the reasons given by readers are their own and do not necessarily carry the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

"A Quite Complete Picture"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I've been tremendously interested in the story of our country myself this summer. I have read some grand books. Here is my list. You will see, it is varied and while some are real history, others are in form of fiction. All, however, are most readable, enjoyable, and informative. It seems to me they are books most anyone, young or grown-up, would find most worthwhile and though more or less historical they are never dull:

1. "American Saga," new 1939. Marjorie L. Breenbie. It is grand, for history and correlating home life, the arts and literature. From the beginning in America.
2. "America in Midpassage," Professor and Mrs. Beard. This is splendid.
3. "Epic of America," J. Truslow Adams. Very fine.
4. "My America," Louis Adamic. The successful immigrant's point of view, of modern America.
5. "The Tree of Liberty," Elizabeth Page. Marvelous story, Jefferson period.
6. "The Yearling," Marjorie Rawlings. Florida clearings.
7. "Northwest Passage," Kenneth Roberts. Major Rogers' campaigns.
8. "The Conqueror," Gertrude Atherton. Fascinating life of Alexander Hamilton.
9. "Life of Andrew Jackson," Marquis James.
10. "Personal Traits of Abraham Lincoln," Helen Nicolay. Her father was President Lincoln's secretary.
11. "Life of Washington," by Washington Irving.
12. "Benjamin Franklin," Carl Van Doren. There are many more histories, biographies and regional fiction, but it seems to me, if one knew these twelve books, very well, he would have a quite complete picture of the United States of America.

Fitchburg, Mass. LAURA A. WOODWORTH

For British Boys

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reply to the request for a list of books best representing American history and American ideals, I would like to offer this list:

"Cimarron," Edna Ferber.
"Northwest Passage," Kenneth Roberts.
"Rome Haul," W. D. Edmonds.
"Erie Water," W. D. Edmonds.
"Drums Along the Mohawk," W. D. Edmonds.
"Last Puritan," G. Santayana, or
"The Late George Apley," J. P. Marquand.
"The Virginian," Owen Wister.
"Gone With the Wind," M. Mitchell.
"So Big," "Show Boat," Edna Ferber.
"Storm Signals," Joseph C. Lincoln.
"Epic of America," James Truslow Adams.
"Black Daniel," Honoré Morrow.

The idea of compiling a list for English boys was a very interesting one and it was fun thinking of suitable ones. Incidentally, I'm sixteen years old.

Woodbury, Conn. RICHARD A. SEARS

Suitable for English School Boys

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reply to your request for a list of books on the United States suitable for English boys of public school age, the following list suggests itself:

1. "The Epic of America," James Truslow Adams. (A magnificent panorama of what America was and what it has become. A serious presentation of a great transition styled to awaken even a school boy to perceive something of the grandeur of the American experiment.)
2. "Abroad at Home," Julian Street. (A sketchy and very readable account of some of the interesting centers in the United States—a good antidote to "The Epic of America.")
3. "The Americanization of Edward Bok," by Edward Bok. (A good account of the opportunities that lie in this great land to attract the stranger.)
4. "From Immigrant to Inventor," by Michael Pupin. (Another biographical account of opportunity, sensed and grasped.)
5. "The Iron Puddler," James John Davis. (A good autobiographical tale of a poor Welsh boy who made good in America.)
6. "The Autobiography of John Hays Hammond." (A good account of an American born and bred who hobnobbed with kings.)

As alternatives I would submit:

1. "The Flowering of New England," Van Wyck Brooks. (A bit highbrow perhaps but might be an alternative for "The Epic of America.")
2. "My Antonia," Willa Cather. (A splendid picture of the rise of a mid-Western farm boy to a position of dignity.)
3. "Lawrenceville Stories," Owen Johnson. (Stories of Lawrenceville School which give a good superficial sketch of American school boy life. It might be enjoyed, much as we enjoyed Kipling's "Stalky & Co.")

Elsah, Ill. S. N. B.

The Wide Horizon

Democracy in Action

By R. A. Scott-James
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON

The extraordinary powers conferred on the British Government while the issue of peace or war still hung in the balance might seem at first sight hardly compatible with democracy. At one stroke Parliament appeared to hand over its own functions to the executive, passing legislation to dispense with legislation and thereby turning the Government in appearance into a dictatorship. Thus far-reaching measures, which in ordinary times could only be taken after weeks of parliamentary debate, may now be adopted on the initiative of the ministry alone, under the regulations issued, without any reference to the Legislature.

Many revered bulwarks of the Constitution are—for the duration of the present crisis—thrown overboard. The habeas corpus act itself is in abeyance. The Government may at any moment empower itself to arrest and intern suspected persons, enter or commandeer private premises, billet persons on private houses, take over railways, shipping, and food supplies; censor the press, forbid public assembly, and in other ways regulate the lives of citizens. Apart from the fact that the Government is not yet authorized to apply militar or industrial conscription or to try civilians by court martial, what powers to act radically without delay has Hitler or Mussolini that are not conferred, by the self-denying ordinance of Parliament, upon Chamberlain?

* * *

Granted that there are potential dangers inherent even in a temporary submission to absolutism, and that abuses under it may be hard to avoid, none the less the situation in a democratic country is governed by other facts. A democracy that has grown gradually and become long established, even if in many respects it is still an imperfect one, is something much more than a procedure. It is a habit of thinking and acting which has entered into a whole people and formed their conceptions of existence and which expresses itself in public opinion, in conscience, in custom, and not least in the minds of the rulers themselves. When the shadow of war was hanging over Britain and public safety demanded that the Government should be able to act swiftly and decisively, the House of Commons as a whole had no doubt that it ought to trust the Government with extraordinary powers and it was satisfied when the Government promised that there should be no unnecessary infringement of citizens' rights and liberties and that labor questions would not be dealt with under the emergency powers, and showed that these powers could be taken away at any time by resolution of the houses of Parliament.

Commons had the intuition to see that, just as there are times when no arbitrary powers ought to be conferred on Ministers without elaborate precautions, so there are other times of gravely critical character when it is essential that complete confidence should be reposed in the leaders.

* * *

For better or worse and in spite of inevitable sacrifices, democracy must be capable of a self-discipline which will leave the man at the wheel free to steer the ship of state. Assuredly there are perils—even to democracy itself—when its powers are delegated, however willingly, to one man or group of men. But the very capacity to face these perils confidently is in itself significant. British democracy has no doubt that it can demonstrate in what degree its ardor has taken hold of the minds of its rulers and the ruled. It is not merely that the rulers know that if they transgress they will sooner or later be brought to book; the supreme source of their strength is the fact that people are behind them, serving as volunteers giving of their best, and fortified in their struggle against the enemy by their sense of the cause and their unanimous approval of its fundamentals. Thus Britain today is proving through these emergency powers that democracy, adapting itself to crucial circumstances, can equip itself to act, and can act, with all the swiftness, dispatch and efficiency often attributed only to dictatorships.

Translating Our Times

Aerial Warfare: Italian Code

Modern warfare cannot be considered only as the explosive collision of military forces but also and specially of moral forces. Breakup of the enemy's moral resistance must be one of aviation's first objectives. The procedure will then be to carry on the offensive in all directions and bombard possible objectives, even if these do not bear a net military character.

With this result obtained, it will be easier to give a free hand to aerial warfare, properly speaking, whose essential character will consist in surprise operations.—Condensed from an article by General Valle, Undersecretary of State in the Italian Air Ministry, published by *Rassegna Italiana*, Rome.

* * *

Official Yugoslav Statement

Since my nomination as Yugoslav Foreign Minister, I have never had the opportunity of entering into personal contact with the Italian Foreign Minister. That is why I accepted with hearty satisfaction the invitation to meet him at Venice. He was one of the signatories of the Italo-Yugoslav pact and now one of its enthusiastic supporters.

It is with special satisfaction I declare to Yugoslav public opinion that, as the representative of Yugoslavia, I received not only from Foreign Minister Ciano but all official representatives and the population of Venice an especially warm welcome and frank sympathy.

We found perfect agreement on all problems, this being a natural outcome of the cordial relations existing between Italy and Yugoslavia, in the spirit of the pact of Belgrade, which laid a solid base for a sincere and lasting friendship which are fundamentals in the foreign policy of our two countries.—Condensed from a statement to the Yugoslav press by Dr. Alexander Tsintsan-Markovitch.

* * *

Why Turkey Joined Democracies

Turkey is obliged to enter the common democratic front because Germany's expansionist program is the Drang nach Osten and our allies, Rumania and Yugoslavia, are included in the German itinerary. Were they crushed, it would bring on the collapse of the Balkans and the peril would then be at our door.

Once a common front is realized the menace of the totalitarian powers will cease being dangerous. The democratic front will have superiority in numbers, armies, navies, aviation, and money. In the face of such superiority the Axis must of necessity modify its policy and program.—*Tan*, Istanbul.

* * *

Yugoslavia: Italian Declaration

Italy's presence in Albania does not conceal any hostile intentions towards Yugoslavia. Certain foreign press agencies and newspapers have alluded to so-called Italian intentions to violate the territory of others. Facts show this absurd information to be unfounded. Italy's action in Albania is limited in objective and extent.

The new neighborliness between Italy and Yugoslavia should, according to our intentions, offer new elements of solidarity and common collaboration. Having already become friendly and firmly established since the pact of Belgrade, these relations should become still clearer by Italy's action in Albania. Friendship with Yugoslavia remains one of the fundamental bases of Italian foreign policy.—Condensed from an interview given by Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano to *Politika*, Belgrade.